JACK BRAND PILSENER
BREWED FROM THE FINEST ENGLISH HOPS.
SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA
B. SMYTH & Co. LTD.,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,740—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1899.

Established 1818.
PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1899.
M. L. MASSILIA	5026	C. Gadd	7th Oct.
* CARTHAGE	5198	E. Lerdon	14th "
M. L. VALETTA	5023	C. F. Preston	21st "
* SHANNON	4362	L. M. Wibmer	28th "
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	4th Nov.
* ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	11th "
M. L. CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	18th "
* CALEDONIA	7598	E. H. Gordon	25th "
M. L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	2nd Dec.
* PENINSULAR	5282	W. Wheler	9th "
M. L. CALEDONIA	7598	E. Gordon	16th "
* SHANNON	4362	L. M. Wibmer	23rd "
M. L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	30th "

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to MARSEILLES PLYMOUTH and LONDON.
The steamers marked * proceed to ADEN only, and passengers tranship there for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH or LONDON.
The BRINDISI route is closed at present owing to quarantine.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M. and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.
For further particulars apply to

F. C. ALLEN,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay 23rd September, 1899.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	G. Klausberger	4,140	1st Nov. 1899.
IMPERATRIX	G. Morovich	4,213	1st Dec. 1899.
IMPERATOR	G. Klausberger	4,140	1st Jan. 1900.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
* TRIESTE	A. Milis	5,095	14th Oct., 1899.
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	13th Nov., 1899.
POSEIDON	A. Leva	3,878	7th Dec. 1899.

* She will not call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960,	Rs. 575.
Available for 12 months	" 1,060.	" 625.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	22nd Oct., 1899.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Sept., 30, 1899

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday.
SALAZIE	4,255	Aubert	24th Oct. 1899
TONKIN	6,300	Vaquier	21st Nov. 1899.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Requier	19th Dec., 1899

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about.
YARRA	4,255	Rogliano	19th Oct., 1899.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege, cave.
For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 37 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamer will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	to sail on
SULTAN	2,884	Bomsack	27th Oct.

taking cargo and passengers for Mombassa, Tonga, Daresalam, Zanzibar and all ports South of Zanzibar upto Delagoa Bay.
This Line also issue First, Second, Third Class and deck through tickets to EAST LONDON, ALGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN, MADEIRA & SOUTHAMPTON, in connection with the Union Line Mail Steamers from Delagoa Bay once a month.
For rates and particulars apply to

F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road.
Bombay, 4th Oct., 1899.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Limited.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning via Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

A STEAMER on or about 31st October.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 7th September, 1899. Agents.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (Limited.)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 6th October, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 10th October, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE, AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 12th October, calling at Kurrachee Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingg, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bosreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 3rd November.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 2,011 tons, on or about 28th October.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on or about 7th October.

FOR MANILA.

A THREE WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore, rates for Passengers and Cargo, and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 5th October, 1899.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.
Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.
Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.
THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.
SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.
PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
Calcutta.
HENRY S. KING & Co., London.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
SINGAPORE	E. Pizzarelo	4,000,	12th Oct. 1899.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORT:—
1st Class, Rs. 550. 2nd Class, Rs. 325. 3rd Class, Rs. 150.
RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS:—
Strictly within three months, Rs. 750; six months, Rs. 900; nine months, Rs. 925; twelve months, Rs. 950. (Inclusive of Wine and Beer.)
Passengers have the option of going "via" Genoa and returning "via" Venice and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.
Through and Return Tickets to London on application.
S. S. "BERMIDA," Tons 3,000 from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore on the 7th October, 1899.

F. BALDOVINO, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 14 Sep., 1899.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay,

GRINDLAY & Co.,
Calcutta,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO

DOCTOR MENIST

SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel & Nickel. Rs.
With Turnpin Side	60	28	16
With Single Temple	50	24	16
With Curl	50	24	16
Folders or Pince-Nez	50	24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.
Our new "Movillete" Frame which has gained universal admiration
THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.
Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Nickel. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

TREACHER & CO., LD.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

GENTLEMEN'S UNDERCLOTHING.

SHIRTS AND COLLARS
OF THE NEWEST PATTERNS.
HATS AND HELMETS
TIES AND SCARVES
OF THE LATEST WEST-END SHAPES.
STRAW HATS AND TWEED CAPS,
TRAVELLING MAUDS AND RUGS,
TOWELS AND SHEETING,
SUPERIOR DAMASK TABLE LINEN,
FROM THE BELFAST LINEN COMPANY.
OXFORD AND COLOURED PRINT SHIRTS.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

FELICE CORNAGLIA,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONER.

83, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY, AND EAST STREET, POONA.

SPECIALITY IN

WEDDING CAKES.

Wedding Cakes and other Cakes made, richly Almond iced and decorated at very reasonable charges.

Small Tea Cakes, Italian Cakes, Italian Pastry, English Cakes, Fondants, Almond Paste Sweets, Chocolates, French Comfits, Crystallised Fruits, Marrons Glacees, Puddings and many other delicacies. All a speciality.

None but the very best class of goods are manufactured and imported by us.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS RECEIVE
THE PERSONAL CARE AND ATTENTION OF THE PROPRIETOR.

"DERMALINE," OINTMENT.

FOR THE CURE OF ECZEMA, AND PARASITIC SKIN DISEASES.
8 Annas per Pot.
IN OBSTINATE CASES A DOSE OF
"DERMALINE," MIXTURE.
TAKEN ONCE A DAY MATERIALLY HELPS THE CURE.
Price Rupee 1 per Bottle.

PREPARED BY
KEMP & CO., LD., {SASSOON HOUSE,} BOMBAY.

DEVERNEY'S SALVER.

JUST THE THING WANTED!

ALL WHO WANT TO POSSESS
SILVERY SALVERS,
USEFUL IN ALL HOUSEHOLDS AS A
SALVER, WINE TRAY, TEA TRAY, CAKE TRAY, &c.,
CAN HAVE ANY NUMBER
PRESENTED
TO THEM BY BUYING
DEVERNEY'S
BRANDY
THESE SALVERS WILL BE GIVEN
TO EVERY ONE.
ONE WITH EACH BOTTLE,
BY ALL WINE MERCHANTS IN BOMBAY AND THE MOFUSSIL.

NOTICE! TO SMOKERS. NOTICE!

ANYONE who wants fresh REAL HAVANA or MANILA CIGARS, must obtain them from the undermentioned well-known Firm, who have just Unpacked a Consignment of the Celebrated Cigars, manufactured by BOCK & Co., of Havana.

SPECIALITIES.

			Rs.	as.
Savoys, Regalia de Preferencia in boxes of	50	Per box	14	0
Monicos Regalia de Preferencia	50	"	15	0
Dainties Superiores de la Vuelta Abajo	25	"	10	0
Donotos Superiores de la Vuelta Abajo	25	"	12	8

MANILA CIGARS.
"FLOR DE LA ISABELA" FACTORY.

These can be recommended as good smokes:—					Cash, Rs. a.
Regalia Antonio Lopez in boxes of 50 with rings				Per box	11 0
Non Plus Ultra	do.	50	do.	"	9 0
Isabels	do.	50	do.	"	7 8
Exquisitas	do.	50	do.	"	7 0
Princessas (small size)	do.	50	do.	"	5 0
Little Devils	do.	50	do.	"	3 0
Club Londres	do.	100	do.	"	7 0
Neuvo Habano Especial	do.	100		"	6 0
Habano 1A (extra large size)		100		"	6 8
Habano 2A	do.	100		"	4 8
Cartado 1A	do.	100		"	6 8

The above cigars, imported by us only, are of excellent quality, and rich in flavour, forming a delightful and popular smoke. A discount of 10 per cent. is allowed for all the above on orders for 500 cigars and upwards.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,
GENERAL TOBACCONISTS,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

REVISED PRICES OF OPTICAL GOODS.

FOLDERS OR PINCE-NEZ.

	Steel. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Gold. Rs.
Best Crown Glass	5	16	25
Fine Quality Pebbles	8	20	32
Marcks & Co's. Pebbles	12	24	45
Dr. Menist's Pebbles	16	28	50

SPECTACLES (TURNPIN)

Best Crown Glass	5	16	35
Fine Quality Pebbles	10	20	40
Marcks & Co's. Pebbles	12	24	50
Dr. Menist's Pebbles	16	25	60

SPECTACLES (SINGLE TEMPLE)

Best Crown Glass	5	14	28
Fine Quality Pebbles	10	18	35
Marcks & Co's. Pebbles	12	24	45
Dr. Menist's Pebbles	16	28	50

VIOLET TINTED SUN GLARE & DUST GLASSES.

Steel Frames, Rs. 6; Nickelled, Rs. 8; Silver, Rs. 30; Gold, Rs. 75.

FIELD AND MARINE GLASSES with ACHROMATIC LENSES.

Japanned Mounts and Russia Leather in cases From Rs. 20.

OPERA GLASSES FROM Rs. 25. MARCKS & CO., LD., BINOCULARS AND FIELD GLASSES.
BOMBAY & POONA.

PHILLIPS and Co., Ld.

CLEARANCE SALE.
REMAINING GOODS
TO BE CLEARED OFF AT
ENORMOUS REDUCTIONS.
OUR NEW STOCKS WILL ARRIVE
NEXT WEEK.
By which time all the old Stock MUST BE disposed of.
ON ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS.
BUSINESS WILL BE CARRIED ON AS BEFORE

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

INDIAN CIGARETTES.

THE "LIGHT OF ASIA" BRAND.

MADE PURELY OF THE FINEST

"INDIAN TOBACCO"

WITHOUT PAPER.

THE INDIAN ARMY SERIES.

EACH PACKET of these Cigarettes contains an Illustration of an Indian Regiment. The Illustrations will be continued until the whole Army has been given, forming a UNIQUE AND INTERESTING COLLECTION.

"Each box contains 100 finest hand made Cigarettes without Paper."
Price: Rs. 35-0 per 1,000.

McDOWELL & Co., LD.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

TRY SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC. Has no Equal, nor a Rival for driving away Fever Malaria, and Ague. Acts like a charm. Prevent and cures Plague! Re. 1. By all Chemists. MADON SONS & Co., Esplanade Cross Road.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

MEDIUM PRICED, HIGH-CLASS NOTE PAPERS.

Sheet and Envelope require. One Anna Stamp.

Pure White Smooth (Glazed Papers.)

"PEARL" THICK CREAM-LAID NOTE.		Rs.	a.
Large Note size	Per 5 quire box	1	12
Envelopes to match	Per box of 100	1	12
Note size	Per 5 quire box	1	8
Envelopes to match	Per box of 100	1	8
Albert (Invitation) Note	Per 5 quire box	1	4
Envelopes to match	Per box of 100	1	4

THACKER'S "CREAM-LAID" DOUBLE THICK, HIGHLY GLAZED.

Large Note size	Per 5 quire box	1	12
Envelopes to match	Per box of 100	1	12
Albert (Invitation) Note	Per 5 quire box	1	8
Envelopes to match	Per box of 100	1	8

Medium Rough (Mill Finish), Unglazed Papers.

"ACADEMIC" VELLUM-WOVE, DOUBLE THICK.

Note size	Per 5 quire box	2	0
Envelopes to match	Per box of 100	1	12
Albert (Invitation) Note	Per 5 quire box	1	8
Envelopes to match	Per box of 100	1	8
Queen's (small)	Per 5 quire box	1	4
Envelopes to match	Per box of 100	1	4

THACKER'S "CREAM-LAID" DOUBLE THICK, M. F.

Note size	Per 5 quire box	1	12
Envelopes to match	Per box of 100	1	12
Albert (Invitation) Note	Per 5 quire box	1	8
Envelopes to match	Per box of 100	1	8

NOTICE.

WANTED a MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS REPAIRER, only, one who understands the repairs of all Drawing, Surveying and Scientific Instruments, should apply to the undersigned. Salary Rs. 100, to start with.

K. G. DESAI, L. C. E.,
Executive Engineer Presidency.

TAPTI-VALLEY RAILWAY.

NOTICE

OPENING OF CHINCHPADA-NANDURBAR SECTION FOR PUBLIC TRAFFIC.

IT is NOTIFIED for the INFORMATION of the PUBLIC that the OPENING of the CHINCHPADA-NANDURBAR SECTION for public traffic has been POSTPONED till further notice.

C. CROMMELIN,
General Traffic Manager, B. B. & C. I. Railway.
Bombay, 4th October, 1899.

INFRINGEMENT OF COPYRIGHT.

To—E. SEYMOUR HALE, Esquire, duly Constituted Attorney of Messrs. LONGMANS GREEN and Coy., Limited, and Mr. JOHN MURRAY.

WE EXPRESS OUR REGRET for having respectively WRITTEN, PUBLISHED, and SOLD in Bombay, "an Analysis of SMITH'S STUDENT'S GREECE" Parts I, II, and III, which is an Infringement of the Copyright, owned by Mr. John Murray and the representatives of the late Sir William Smith, D.C.L., LL.D., in "The Student's Greece" by the late Sir William Smith of which Mr. John Murray is the Publisher and the Copyright owned by C.W.C. Oman, Esq., M.A., in "A History of Greece" by the said C. W. C. Oman, of which Messrs. Longmans Green and Coy., Limited, are the publishers, and we have delivered up to you all the copies of the said "Analysis of Smith's Student's Greece" in our possession, and have accounted to you for our profits in the sale of all copies sold and have paid your legal costs, and we hereby undertake not to print, publish, or sell any further copies of the said book.—Dated this 31st day of July, 1899.

(Sd.) K. M. JOGLEKAR, Author,
(Sd.) HASSANALLI ABDULALLI, Printer,
(Sd.) W. N. MULGAOKAR & Co., Publishers.

Bombay.
Witness,
(Sd.) P. BYRNE,
Solicitor, Bombay.

SACCHARIN.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Undersigned, as the authorised representatives of Messrs. FAHLBERG LIST and Co., inventors of "SACCHARIN" are the SOLE PROPRIETORS of the word "SACCHARIN" used as a TRADE MARK or TRADE DESCRIPTION in India on any substitute for Sugar or other class of Food stuffs, and have been using the same in India and the East, as such Trade Mark or Trade Description for 7 years past.

Whereas certain persons have been recently importing substitutes for Sugar bearing the word "Saccharin," "Zuckerin," Saccharin or colorable imitations of the same. The public are hereby warned against such fraudulent and colorable imitations, and notice is given that proceedings will be taken against any person hereafter so infringing the said Trade Mark.

BERTIE-SMITH & CO.,
Sole Agents in the East for Messrs. FAHLBERG LIST & Co.
Saccharin House, 23 to 31 Apollo Street, Bombay.

TO LOVERS OF ART.

THE establishment in the "First City in India" of a high class and fashionable Art Gallery, fitted up in the most approved and artistic style, where artists and their patrons can at all times meet to their mutual advantage, and to the advancement of Art itself, has been our desire for some years past; but the difficulties in the way of its fulfilment have been so great that the scheme has had to be abandoned—for the time being at least. We are persuaded that were we able to secure the influential support of those in high places and the help of lovers of Art in the Presidency, the Gallery would be a *fait accompli*. Another object of ours in wishing to form an Art Gallery is that we may be able to educate the native mind, and, by furnishing the people with an opportunity of viewing and comparing European work with the crude and absurd productions they have been accustomed to, cultivate a refined and more artistic taste in them. Surely this worthy desire ought to have the encouragement it deserves from all true lovers of Art!

In submitting our new Catalogue to the public, which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled us to place the concern in some degree in as favoured a position as some of the leading Picture Dealers' establishments in London or Paris; so far, at least, as India is concerned.

A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture: the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

We have, further, the pleasure of notifying our *clientele* of our removal into more spacious and conspicuous premises, the address of which we would ask them to kindly take particular note.

Hoping for a continuance of the esteemed patronage and support of our customers, and the public in general.

D. B. DINSHAW & CO.,

BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY,
ESPLANADE ROAD,
(Opposite Bombay Club.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

THE INDIAN EDITION of The New Premier Cycle Co.'s HELICAL TUBE BICYCLES can now be obtained, post free, on application to the Sole Agents.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

CORN AND WART DESTROYER.—A safe, rapid and painless solvent for Corns and Warts. This is a chemical combination of Xyloidine and Salicylic Acid with extract of Indian Hemp. In Bottles, As. 12 each. Prepared only by THOMSON & TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road Bombay.

NEW FLANNEL SUITINGS, for Gentlemen, latest styles and designs, tropical weight, Rs. 32 and Rs. 40 per suit; Revised prices, Rs. 30 a Rs. 36. WHITE AWAY LAIDLAW & Co., Bombay.

OUR COMBINATION Dinner, Tea and Dessert set in Semi-Porcelain Brown "Forget me not" Pattern, Gold lines, original Rs. 37, Reduced to Rs. 29, Marvel of Cheapness, SHROFF BROTHERS.

HIGH CLASS PORTRAITURE, executed in the permanent PLATINOTYPE process, giving soft and pleasing effects. BROMIDE OPALS, artistically finished in water colour, monochrome or oils. ENLARGEMENTS successfully produced from old or faded Photographs, by RAJA DEEN DAYAL AND SONS, at their Art Photographic Salon, Bombay. For prices etc., apply to the MANAGER.

100 RUPEES PRIZE.—Open to every body, nothing to pay. Apply for terms to the SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

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MATHERAN GRANVILLE HOTEL is a first class European Hotel occupying the highest and central position, commanding extensive view. OPEN for VISITORS.

TO LET, as from 1st proximo, TOP FLOOR of 2, Green Street, Elphinstone Circle. Rent Rs. 200.

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£2,000,000 POLICIES were issued by the STANDARD in 1898 being the largest amount in the History of the Company. —Apply STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay.

SOCIABLE BICYCLE, Dunlop Tyred, for two ladies or lady and gentleman side by side. Rs. 550.—Apply to the BOMBAY ELECTRIC Co., 9, Medows Street, Bombay.

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OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

FOUCHE & Co.—PRIVATE DETECTIVES under EUROPEANS only. Undertake every kind of detective and secret enquiry work;—(1), Divorce proceedings initiated. (2) Applications, Petitions or Memorials prepared and typed ready for transmission. (3) Houses and estates purchased and sold. (4) Missing friends traced. (5) Debts collected, Loans negotiated. (6) Partnerships arranged. (7) Persons watched. (8) The interests of the non-official classes watched, and abuses in administration brought to the notice of the constituted authorities in India and in England. Head Office.—No. 1, Main Street, Poona.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6: Quarterly Rs. 3: to Subscribers in Bombay Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-8-2 per case, at Bombay, and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-9-2 per case, at Bandora.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business 1 Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

RECEIVED FANCY REVOLVING MUSICAL CIGAR STANDS, Rs. 15, 22, and Rs. 30, plays 1 and 2 Tunes.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers.—In India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price, 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

VOICE from Madras.—C. Green, Esq., Retired Salt Officer and Secy. to Rajah Venecgopala Bahadur, writes on 19th May. 1898:—I suffered with fever for 19 days and had two doctors in attendance, but their Medicines did me no good. I was then recommended to try Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and with few doses the fever left me and I have had no return of it since. . . . . Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral is as effective in Cholera as Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its testimonials. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral are sold everywhere, at Re. 1 per bottle, or are sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worlee, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

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CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (30,) and Saddle (Rs. 15), Raw Walers Charged extra.

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Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
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IN 1, 5 and 10 lbs. AIR-TIGHT ROUND TIN BOXES.

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ROYAL ORANGE PEKOE	Per lb.	2	0	0	ORANGE PEKOE	Per lb.	1	0
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THE NEW BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve and brain power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, delusions, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, physical incapacity, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability either to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, consumption, night sweats, &c., are all so many different phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, the cause of by far the greater portion of the misery, ill-health, and despondency by which we are confronted on every hand, that can only be successfully combated by the use of this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing powers, and imparts new life and energy to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

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THE EXTRAORDINARY BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c., producing a soft, silky, infant-like smoothness, elasticity and clearness of complexion, skin and body. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, syphilis, discharges, gleet, secondary symptoms, bone disease, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for TREZUKA or ZAROUBA, whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture) for the sake of extra profit. TREZUKA and ZAROUBA are Trade Marks, registered at the Patent Office. Legal proceedings will be taken against all persons pirating.

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Agents for India:—TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £300,000

HEAD OFFICE:

47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBT. R. ROSS,
Acting Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL £562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500

HEAD OFFICE:

40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:

The Bank of England.

The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Draft payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letter of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.

22, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund ....$ 110,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... $ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager*.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. and O. S.N. Co.)
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 34 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.

EWEN CAMERON, JOHN WALTER, } Managers.

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LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
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BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daly Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received on terms which may be learnt on application. Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

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Agent

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WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

SPECIFICS for Hydrocele and Elephantiasis guaranteed to cure this disease radically by using this medicine externally. Price Rs. 2-8 per bottle. Apply to

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No. 85, Bechoo Chatterjee's Street, Calcutta.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—MADRAS.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1885.

BRANCHES at Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawalpindi, Murree, and London.

	Rs.
PAID-UP CAPITAL	40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST	11,13,575
SECURITY PROVIDED FOR DEPOSITORS	51,13,575

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for Home Remittances receive 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Receipts issued for 24 months at 5 1-2 per cent., 12 months at 5 per cent., 9 months at 4 1-2 per cent., 6 months at 4 per cent. per annum.

Special rates are given for Short Terms Deposits during the busy season.

PRUDENTIAL, OR PROVIDENT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received, carrying 5 per cent. interest, compounded half-yearly.

N. B.—The Bank will also transfer sums for Deposit or Credit in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Accounts are opened and Receipts issued in the name of either or survivor.

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIS and CURRENCY NOTE of any Circle are collected and credited, free of charge, in and of the Interest Deposit Accounts.

CREDITS, LOANS, BILLS, and PROMISSORY NOTES negotiated.

INVESTMENT ORDERS on London Stock Exchange under Code with London Branch.

Rules and Particulars obtainable at any office of the Bank.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager

Bombay, 30th June, 1899.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...... Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL............ „ 12,000,000
RESERVE FUND .... „ 7,300,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Fransisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Tientsin.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK
The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
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Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

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HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intermission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.
Secretary.

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ASSETS EXCEED ....Rs. 10,50,00,000
ANNUAL INCOME EXCEEDS...Rs. 1,87,50,000

This Old Established Society grants Policies with Capitalised Profits at the following LOW RATES of premiums:—

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death, 20 limited payments.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday	Yearly premium
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	143 1 0	25	197 8 0	25	198 7 0
30	156 6 0	30	209 8 0	30	232 10 0
35	173 11 0	35	224 10 0	35	289 0 0
40	195 9 0	40	242 15 0	40	384 15 0

Rates for other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

Intending insurers are invited to apply for the Society's new Prospectus before Assuring elsewhere.

Applications for Agencies from Gentlemen of influence throughout the country will receive every attention.

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THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES the BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS at Moderate Monthly Subscription. Also HOME-PAPERS and MAGAZINES.
Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers.
For Terms, apply to
VINCENT & Co.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 7th inst., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c.

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 handsome strong victoria in very good order.
1 second-hand strong glass-fronted miniature brougham.
1 second-hand strong dog-cart in very good order.
1 bay Arab, quiet in harness.
1 grey pony, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 black horse, quiet in harness.
1 handsome gig in very good order.
The property of Captain R. SCOTT—
1 grey waler, 16 hands, quiet in saddle.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED AND CONFISCATED ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

Under instructions from the Commissioner of Police, Messrs BENNETT & Co. will, on MONDAY, the 9th instant, at 2 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at the Fort Custom House—

A lot of confiscated arms and ammunition, consisting of rifles, guns, pistols, revolvers, empty and loaded cartridges, recappers, fuzes, Bengal lights, sulphur, sight protectors, knives, swords, daggers, powder flasks, air guns, Winchester rifles, D.-B. express rifle, muskets, &c., &c.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LARGE GARDEN.

On MONDAY, the 9th inst., at 7 a.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Wilderness Road, Malabar Hill, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, consisting of anthuriums, begonias, crotons, lilies, gold ferns, Ceylon palms, Poona standard roses, orchids, &c., &c., the property of Dr. W. H. QUICKE.

Catalogues are published and the plants are on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 11th, and THURSDAY, the 12th instant, at 1 p.m., each day, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Harkness Road, Malabar Hill, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture of the latest design and best workmanship, made to order by Wimbridge, Roberts, Mackenzie, and others, also English-made mahogany furniture, over mantle with miror, very rich crockery and glassware, a set of very handsome brass engraved Benares made dessert service for 24 persons, a first-rate rosewood grand piano by Schiedmayer, Stuttgart, in excellent order, one mahogany full size slate Billiard table by John Roberts and Co., complete, very old China and Japanese flower vases and wall plates, rich Persian, Benares, and Jeypore carpets and rugs, very handsome large and small size marble clocks, striking half-hour and hour, model of "Pantheon" at Reme, rich Majolica, Satsuma, and Benares works, inlaid flower pots, rich Majolica ware, brass, iron and blackwood ware, spring bedsteads with horse hair mattresses, engravings and paintings, one sewing machine by Willcox and Gibbs, one large English cooking stove by Smith and Wellstood, two English-built light victorias, one on C-spring by Fulker Salisbury, with rubber tyres, and the other by Burlington Carriage Co., sets of silver mounted single harness by Dunnett, one powerful bay waler, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of R. A. BRANSON, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

N.B.—The plants will be sold on Tuesday, the 10th instant, at 7 a.m.

On SATURDAY, the 14th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Middle Colaba, near the Post Office, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture of the latest design, drawing-room suite, rich Persian carpets, rich glass, crockery, and platedwares, China and Japanese flower vases and table ornaments, rich engravings and paintings, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, handsome cabinets, almyra, and wardrobes, brass and iron single and double wire spring bedsteads, one strong English-built four wheeled dog-cart, one powerful bay mare, one pony, one saddle and one set of single harness, &c., &., the property of R. G. C. WESTBROOK, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the executors of the late Dr. K. N. Bahadurjee, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on MONDAY, the 16th instant, at 1 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at Deena Lodge, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture, rich crockery and glassware, a handsome mahogany cottage piano by Soundy & Co., first-rate pictures and oleographs, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, one handsome strong glass-fronted miniature rubber-tyred office brougham, by Windover, one handsome strong mail-phaeton, rubber-tyred wheels, by Dykes of Calcutta, one handsome strong English-built victoria by Ival and Large, London, one English-built light canoe-shaped barouche by Kesterton, 2 powerful bay Australian horses, valuable medical books, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 28th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 9, Foreman's quarters, Parel, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture by Wimbridge, Dawji Canji and others, glass and crockeryware, platedware, one mahogany sweet toned cottage piano by S. Rose and Co., Persian and Brussels carpets, China and Japanese flower vases, table ornaments, one Singer's sewing machine, English cooking stove, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of J. G. BOORMAN, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On a day to be fixed hereafter, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 42, Upper Colaba, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved household furniture, hanging and table kerosine lamps, large iron double bedsteads, almirahs, carpets, a small collection of plants, &c., the property of Colonel G. W. STEVENS, R.A.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 6th October, 1899.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF 169 BALES DAMAGED COTTON.

On TUESDAY, the 10th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Carnac Bunder, in the B. I. S. N. Company's go-down, on account of the concerned—

Ex. s. s. Obra.
169 bales damaged Tinnevelly Cotton.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 6th October, 1899.

"NEUBERG'S CHEROOTS."

NEW SHIPMENT OF

TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

"Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm,
They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots,
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

SPECIAL REGARD FOR DUTIABLE WEIGHTS!!

FLOR DE JAVAS.

Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.

FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

"TORPEDO SPECIALS;"
"GYMKHANAS."
"GOLCONDAS; BAHADURS."

And all the present leading Indian Brands.

FOREIGN CIGARS.

"SPOTTED DOGS,"
"SPOTTED ZENOBIAS,"
"SEMIRAMIS."

The Genuine Articles. Very Choice.

REAL BURMAH CHEROOTS.
Direct from Burmah.
Very finest obtainable.

NEUBERG'S "CONDITIONERS" for the MONSOON,

Keeps Cigars, Cigarettes and Tobaccos in perfect condition.

J. NEUBERG,
31, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LARGE GARDEN.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 7th inst., at 7 a.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the "Ridge," Malabar Hill, opposite the bungalow of the late Dr. K. N. Bahadurjee, a large collection of choice and rare plants, such as maiden heir and golden dracenas, ferns, begonias, palms, roses, crotons, geraniums, violets, canna, stephanotis, anthurium, maranta, asparagus, alocasia, wooden-stands garden pump, fernhouse, etc., the property of E. SCHOEN, Esq.

Catalogues are published, and the plants are on view.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 7th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Church Gate Street, Fort, next to Messrs. Singer and Co, the very valuable and new-designed French-polished teak and blackwood household furniture, made by Madrasi Carpenters, consisting of drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, cabinets, easy and light chairs, marble topped dressing and wash-hand tables, single and double bevelled mirror almiras, wardrobes, clothes, presses, revolving and plain topped writing tables, reclining sofa, library, press, seven stops American Church organ iron safe etc.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

On SUNDAY, the 8th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at Chuckla Street, Furniture Bazaar, by order of the mortgagee, Mr Goolam Hoosain Soomar Vera, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Noorally Parohan the following consisting of 6-26 light chandeliers, 1-4 light Tucker argand lamps, globe and vase lamps, wall brackets lamps, candelabra, sofas, chairs, carpets, pier glasses, and pier tables glass and crockery, etc.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 9th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—

Furniture such as cupboards, tables, chairs, writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, book and hat stands, iron safe, sofas, easy chairs, &c.

1 mahogany square piano, by Herbert and Co.
5 China tea sets and 12 pair Japanese panels.
1 case about 80 pair ladies' and gent's tan, white, and black kid gloves, of various sizes.

AT 2 P.M.

Several new and second-hand ladies' and gent's pneumatic bicycles.
1 second-hand light victoria.
1 strong-built vis-a-vis.
1 serviceable office shigram.
1 strong-built glass-fronted brougham.
1 Jafferabad milch buffalo, with she calf.
1 high caste showy grey Arab, going in harness.
And any other carriages and horses, which may be offered.

On TUESDAY, the 10th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Aublic Auction, at Apollo Street, Fort, opposite the Old Secretariat, valuable and substantial teak and blackwood household furniture, such as sets of sofas and chairs, lined tapestry and velvet, round, dressing and wash-hand tables, single and double mirror door almiras, clothes press, cabinets, bedstead, cottage piano by Soundy, Brussels carpets, large size pier glasses, Hinks' and Ditmar's lamps, table ornaments, platedware, glass and crockery, etc.

Catalogues will be published, and the property is no view.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT SATTAD OR DONGREE COLI JANJIKER STREET.

On TUESDAY, the 10th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Ramjee Antone, the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the surviving mortgager, Dewkibai, widow of Laxooman Maya Thulker Coli, as also on account and at the risk of Gunput, the heir and legal representative of the deceased mortgagor, Laxooman Maya Thulker Coli, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 24th day of July, 1886, the following property, *viz*:—

All that piece of fazundari land, together with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, without the Fort of Bombay, at the northern side of Sattad or Dongree Coli Janjiker Street, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, assessed under No. 75, new Street Nos. 324-328, and 1-4 Coli Vadi, and Ward No. 1880, containing by admeasurement 27 feet and 8 inches in breadth and 15 feet and 6 inches in length or thereabouts, and bounded on the east, by the range of Hurry Diwa, on the west, by the house of Crushna Ladgoo, on the north, by the house of Salmon Coli, and on the south, by a public passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE DIAMOND AND PEARL JEWELLERY GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Under instructions from the Administrator General, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on WENESDAY, the 11th instant, at 2 p.m., the valuable jewellery belonging to the estate of the late Mr. Nurrotumdass Candass, consisting of:—1 diamond ring, 1 ruby and emerald hoop ring, 1 pearl hoop ring, 1 large ear-ring, set with large and small brilliants, 5 ear drops, set with diamonds, robies and pearls, 1 nose ring, with large pearls, 2 pairs, pearl bangles, 1 pair, pearl raifuls, 1 pearls, satlars, 1 1 pearl necklace, 2 strings of small pearls, 1 pearl and emerald kanthi, 105 loose pearls, 1 earring, set with brilliants, 1 earring, set with diamond and emerald, gold buttons, mohanmalias, watch chain, watches, and lockets, etc., silver gulabdani, goblet, cup, spoons, dish, watch with chain, etc.

Also household furniture, consisting of glass cupboard wardrobe, clothes press, sofas chairs, cot, round and writing tables, pictures, globe lamps, looking glass, carpet, books, clock, iron safe, &c.

The property will be on view, four days before the sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT DUNCAN ROAD.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, as Administrator of the estate of the late Abba alias Jackeria Hajee Ismail, and with the concurrence of the mortgagee, Hajee Kllias Ali, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on THURSDAY, the 12th instant, at 4 p.m., the following valuable landed property, "viz":—

All that piece of Government land, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate without the Fort, and in the sub-district of Bombay, on the eastern side of Duncan Road, containing by admeasurement 244 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under old Nos. 2353, 2353, new No. 9404, old Survey Nos. 849, 849, and new Survey No. 4285, assessed by the Municipality under C Ward, No. 7381, and Street No. 313, and bounded on the east, by a sweeper's passage, on the west, by Duncan Road, aforesaid, on the north, by the property of Jamsetjee Sorabjee, and on the south, by the property of Vohra Rajabally Jeewabhoy.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 6th October, 1899.

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA AND CO.,

FINANCIAL AGENTS AND GENERAL BROKERS.

(ESTABLISHED 1886.)

TRANSACT EVERY KIND OF PERSONAL AGENCY, PARTICULARLY:—

NATIVE STATE AGENCY.—The Sovereigns, Princes, Chiefs, Nobles and Jaghirdars of Native states will best consult their interests by employing this firm as their BOMBAY AGENTS.

HOUSE, LAND, AND ESTATE AGENCY.—A Register kept of Houses, &c., wanted, and of all properties in the Market, which affords the best means of meeting the requirements of VENDORS, PURCHASERS, and all who wish to HIRE or LET HOUSES, OFFICES, &c.

ADVANCES on fixed and equitable mortgages deposit of title deeds).

LOANS on every description of tangible or good personal security. Secrecy and dispatch guaranteed.

MOFUSSIL AGENCY.—Up-country residents will find it greatly to their advantage to place all their ORDERS and COMMISSIONS in our hands. We undertake to execute them with care and fidelity and to give complete satisfaction.

GOVERNMENT PAPER, Stocks and Shares, bought and sold, and advice given as to investments.

RECOVERY OF OUTSTANDINGS, RENT, and DEBTS collected and recovered.

PARTNERSHIP AND BUSINESS AGENCY.—Partnerships negotiated. Partners with capital introduced. Capital procured for starting businesses Purchases and Sales of businesses negotiated.

LEGAL MATTERS, APPEALS, NEGOTIATIONS, PRIVATE ENQUIRIES, SETTLEMENTS UNDER ARBITRATION, skilfully conducted.

NOTE.—Under Section 37 of the Civil Procedure Code, and under Power of Attorney, Messrs. S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co., act as the recognised Agents of mofussil constituents, thus saving them the necessity of coming to Bombay to file and conduct their cases.

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCES effected with the best Offices and at the most favourable rates.

CHARGES: Moderate. TERMS on Application.

OFFICES:

18, BANK STREET, FORT, BOMBAY,
(OVER MESSRS. CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers.)

GERMANY.

HOTEL ENGLISCHERHOF
SOBERNHEIM A. D. NAHE.
RHEINPROVINZ.

SOBERNHEIM is on the direct railway line between PARIS and BRUSSELS, one hour from KREUZNACH.

BOARD (including room and attendance from one guinea a week. English spoken.

G. KIEHL, Proprietor

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NOTICES.

THE COLABA LAND AND MILL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ADJOURNED TWENTIETH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Office of N. M. Wadia, Esq., C.I.E., Nos. 4 and 5, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, on FRIDAY, the 6th October, 1899, at 2-30 P.M.

By Order of the Board,
K. R. CAMA,
Secretary.

Bombay, 29th September, 1899.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that SERVANTS of VISITORS proceeding to MAHABLESHWUR and PANCHGANI, require to be provided with certificates in Form B.

2. All servants are required to attend the Mahableshwur Civil Hospital, or the Dispensary at Panchgani, for Medical Inspection every morning between the hours of 7 and 9 A.M., for ten days after arrival.

3. Families of servants will be detained under observation for a period of ten days at Dhandegher or Machutra Camp.

4. Forms of certificates are obtainable from the Deputy Commissioner of plague operations, Bombay, or from the Cantonment Magistrate or Chief Plague Authority, Poona City, or from the Superintendent Mahableshwur.

5. Those intending to visit Panchgani or Mahableswar, should communicate with the Superintendent at least seven days in advance, except in cases of sudden emergency, when the Superintendent should be communicated with by telegram.

D. C. DAVIDSON, Lt-Colonel, I.M.S.,
Chief Plague Authority, Mahableswar and Panchgani.
29th September, 1899.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

UNDER the Orders of Government Tenders are hereby invited for the SUPPLY in Bombay of Compressed Fodder from BURMAH, CEYLON, EGYPT, or elsewhere.

2. The Fodder may consist of Hay, Karbi, Bhoosa, Rice, Straw, or any similar Stuff suitable for Cattle Food.

3. Samples of any of the above descriptions of Fodder for the supply of which Tenders are offered must be submitted for examination to such Officer as Government may appoint in that behalf, and no Tender will be accepted unless such Officer certifies that the Samples come up to the Standard prescribed in Clause 4.

4. The Fodder must be sound and dry. Rice and other Straw must be bright, and the ingredients of Bhoosa must be correctly specified.

5. Government reserve the right of making deductions from the Price agreed upon in any case in which the bulk supplied proves inferior to the Sample submitted.

6. The Fodder must be delivered into Railway Wagons in Bombay on either the G. I. P. or B. B. & C. I. Railway, as Government may in any case direct, and care must be taken to load into each wagon the maximum quantity which such wagon is capable of carrying.

7. Delivery of the Fodder must commence not later than 1st January, 1900, and must continue throughout the period of Contract at intervals to be specified in the Tender and at an average rate of not less than 100 tons per week.

8. Each tender shall specify:

(1) The aggregate amount of Fodder which the person tendering is prepared to supply, and the period within which he will supply it.

(2) The nature of the Fodder which it is proposed to supply.

(3) The size and weight of the bales in which it is proposed to supply the Fodder.

(4) The Price per ton delivered into Railway Wagons as aforesaid.

10. Tenders will be received by the Undersigned up to noon on 31st October, 1899. They should be legibly marked "Tender for Famine Fodder."

11. A sum of Rs. 1,000 is to accompany each Tender. This will be forfeited in case, after a Tender has been accepted, the Contractor shall refuse to sign and complete the Contract, Documents and Agreements within 15 days after acceptance of the Tender, otherwise it will be returned.

12. The Undersigned reserves to himself the right to reject the lowest or any Tender.

R. C. WROUGHTON,
Conservator of Forests, C. C.

Poona, 2nd October, 1899.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 211 OF 1897.

BABURAO DINAJI and KASHINATH WISHVANATH BHANDARI ....Plaintiffs.

versus

GOVIND DINAJI, RANCHORDAS, TRIBHOWANDAS, BALKRISHNA GOVIND, a minor, by his guardian ad litem Ramchandra Ramji ....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decretal Order made in the above suit and bearing date the 2nd day of March, 1899, the following immoveable properties will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his Office in the Court House, on THURSDAY, the 19th day of October, 1899, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon:

PARTICULARS.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiffs and of the Defendants in the following three properties:—

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of Tocca Fazandari land or ground whereof Shet Harkisondas and Bhagvandas Narrotumdas are the joint Fazandars, together with the messuages, tenements and dwelling-houses, sheds, hereditaments and premises standing thereon situate, lying and being at Worlee Road, Navapada, near the Worlee Colewada Police Chowkey, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement three thousand seven hundred and twenty square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Municipality under Ward Nos. 1455, 1445, 1446 and 1552, and Street Nos. 454, 444 and 445, and is bounded on the West, by the property of the said Fazandars, on the East, by the said Worlee Road, on the South, by the property of Moroba Bhewji, and on the North by the property of Vinayak Govindji.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of Tocca Fazendari land or ground whereof the said Shet Harkisondas and Bhagvandas Narotumdas are the joint Fazendars, situate, lying and being at Worlee Road, Navapada, near the Police Chowkey, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement five thousand one hundred and eighty-seven square yards and three-ninths of a square yard, and is bounded on the East, by the property of Dadoba Ramchandra, on the West, by the property of Dadaji Abaji, on the North and South, by the properties of the said Vinayak Govindji.

THIRDLY.—All that piece or parcel of Tocca Fazendari land or ground whereof the said Shet Harkisondas and Bhagvandas Narotumdas are the joint Fazendars, situate, lying and being at Worlee Road, Navapada, near the Colewada Police Chowkey, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement three thousand seven hundred and twenty square yards and four-ninths of a square yard or thereabouts, and is bounded on the East, by the Worlee Road, on the West and North, by the property of Vinayak Govindji and on the South, by the properties of the said Vinayak Govindji and Dadoba Ramchandra, and the said several pieces of and with the hereditaments and premises standing thereon are now in the occupation of Govind Dinaji and Baburao Dinaji and their tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Smetham, Bland & Noble, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed, at No. 18, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 15th day of September, 1899.

A. K. OLIVER.
Commissioner.

NOTIFICATION.

SEALED TENDERS are hereby invited by the Diwan of Cochin for the SUPPLY of 1,80,000 (one hundred and eighty thousand) Indian maunds of Bombay SALT, for the use of the Cochin Sirkar during the year 1075 M. E.

. Tenders will be received at the Huzur Cutcherry by the Secretary to the Diwan till the evening of MONDAY, the 23rd October, 1899, (8th Thabar 1075); and all tenders will be opened at 12 o'clock on TUESDAY, the 24th October, in the Huzur Cutcherry, in the presence of such of the parties as may be in attendance.

3. Each tender shall be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 500, in cash or currency notes.

4. All tenders must be for the supply of Salt of the sample kept in the Salt Revenue Superintendent's Office, which the tenderers can see at any time on office days; and auction may, at the option of the Diwan, be held as soon as the tenders are opened. In the case of unsuccessful bidders or tenderers, their deposit will be returned immediately after the result is announced. In the case of successful parties, the deposits will be retained as security against default, until the further security required under clause 6 "infra" is furnished, and the agreement for the due fulfilment of the contract is entered into.

5. The agreement mentioned in the last preceding clause shall be executed within a week after the result is announced, either before the Diwan, or such officer as the Diwan may authorize in this behalf, on an 8 puthan stamp paper to be provided by the successful party.

6. Satisfactory security either in cash or in Government of India Pro Notes to the extent of Rs. 5 (five) per hundred maunds will have to be furnished before the contract is entered into.

7. Any party who fails to execute the agreement shall forfeit his preliminary deposit of Rs. 500, and shall also be liable for any loss that the Sirkar may sustain in consequence of his default, but he shall not be entitled to any profit that may accrue from the resale of the contract.

8. The Salt must be delivered at the weighing shed of the Sirkar depot at the port of Malipuram, from the beginning of November, and all delivery must be completed by the 15th of April, 1900.

9. All Salt not up to the sample, will be rejected.

10. The Superintendent of Salt Revenue shall decide whether any Salt delivered is up to the sample or not. In case of any dispute, an appeal shall lie to the Diwan, whose order shall be final.

11. The tenders shall specify, in words at length, the rate in rupees per hundred Indian maunds.

12. The Contractor will be furnished with a certificate under the seal and signature of the Diwan, specifying the quantity of Salt which he is authorised to procure for the use of the Sirkar.

13. On production of the above certificate at Bombay, the Contractor will be allowed to export free of duty, on payment of 3 pies per maund (which he will have to bear) as much Salt as he is authorized to procure.

14. The quantity of Salt exported from Bombay must be delivered at the Malipuram depot without any deficiency; otherwise the Contractor shall pay to the Sirkar the full export duty prevailing at the time of import on such deficiency. No allowance for wastage will be made.

15. In regard to all Salt not up to the Sample, the Contractor shall pay to the Sirkar Rs. 3 per maund, minus the cost price according to Contract, and the Contractor shall be at liberty to sell such Salt at prices not less than the Sirkar rates.

16. After each shipment has been received, a certificate shall be granted, showing whether the whole quantity shipped has been received or not, and in the latter case, if the full duty that may prevail at the time of import has been collected upon the deficient quantity.

17. This certificate must be produced by the Contractor before the Bombay authorities within two months of the shipment.

18. The contract price will be paid as each shipment is delivered and the bags returned.

19. Tenders to be addressed to the Diwan of Cochin, and to be superscribed "Tender for the supply of Salt."

P. RAJAGOPALA CHARI,
Diwan.

Office of the Diwan of Cochin Camp, Trichur, 26th September, 1899, (11th Kanni, 1075).

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly. Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	all	10 p. c. 1 bon.	1,210
Bank of Bengal	40,000	00	all	10 pr. ct.	1,220
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,140
Commercial Bank of India	{10,000 / 15,000}	100	{100 / 75}	8 p.c.	96
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	£6	all	3 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	10 pr. ct.	£29 1-
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	dol. 125	all	£1-10-0	£57 1-2
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12 1-2	8 pr. ct.	300

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advantage	70	1,000	000	Nil	
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all	0	
Anglo-Indian	1,345	...		Nil	
Assur Veerjee Mill Ltd.	Intall 2000 Shares of which 1002 have been allotted.	Rs. 500 each	Fully paid up	Rs. 25 12 1-2	nom.
Aurangabad S. & M. Co. Ld.		1,000	1,000	60	
Bellary S.&W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	971	60	all	9 per ct.	1,000
Berar Manfg Co., Ld	2,750	550,000	200	12 1-2	180xd
Bombay United	90	1,000	1,000	Nil	380
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	90	500	500	dvdRs 20	480xd
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	500	1,000	1,000	—	90
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	425
Bombay Woollen Manfg. Co. Ltd	650	1,000	1,000	10 per ct.	1,000
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvdRs.50	1,875
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	470
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.25	640
Coimbatore S. and W.	6,000	100	100	9 pr ct.	125
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	580xd
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	Rs. 10	392 1-2
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	460xd
Currimbhoy Mills	80	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	610
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvdRs30	345
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co. Ld.	400	250	all	dvdRs20	255
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	150
Empress	2,100	500	500	Nil	345
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	400
Hindustan	375	1,000	1,000	Nil	325
Hinganghat Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	50	580
Hope Mills	600	1,000	1,000	30	470
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	20	1,275
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Nil	200
Indian Manfg	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd 30	550
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs 50	500
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	485xd
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvdRs 20	220
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	Nil	145
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd	485
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	3,430	1,000	1,000	20	300
Khandeish	7,500	1,500	1,000	dvdRs65	750xd
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	11,000	250	250	65	500xd
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs25	450
Leopold	3,500	100	108	dvdRs.5	165xd
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	600
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	675
Madras United	356	1,000	1,000	Rs 100	2,750
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	90
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	500	500	15 pr ct.	...
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dvd 60	1690
Mohanlal K. Parekh G & Mfg Co. Ld., Amraoti	300	100	115	dvdRs15	...
Mazagon	5,900	250	...	dvdRs. 5	65
Morarji Goculdass	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	1,500
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld	4,000	250	250	dvdRs15	200
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	...
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	pa 52
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	150
Oriental	25,725	625	25	dvd Nil	40
Presidency Mills, Co.(Ld).	742	1,	1,000	dvdRs50	720
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs50	550
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	775
Saraswati Mills	1,250	500	500	Nil	500
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs20	550
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs75	1,800xd
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Rs30	400
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	100
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dvRs 12½	260
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Rs. 15	270
Standard Mills Co.	1,000	500	500	15	150
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	660
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	dvdRs22	630
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	500	dvdRs20	230
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	500	1,000	1,000	50	
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs20	350
Venishunker Lukhmishunker C Mill Co. Ld.	900	500	500	dvdRs40	410xd
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	2425
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvdRs50	295
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	400	50	all	dvdR-s1	25
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000		...

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	125	1,48
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	410
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs. 80	770
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	155
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Nil.	82 1-2
Breuls Cawnpore Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	18	230
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	dv Rs 20	200xd
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	dvdRs 15	315
East India	350	1,000	1,000	125	1,350
English Press and Manfg	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	80
Fort	150	8,300	500	25+80	650
French	300	500	50	dvd Rs40	510
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvdRs30	385
Hingoli Press Co., Ld	700	100	100	Rs 17	137½xd
Khangaum	240	450	450	Rs 60	505xd
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	225
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co. Ld	300	500	500	53	70
Mercantile	600	125	125	dvd Rs 5	60
Mofussil Co	125	400	400	dvd Rs35	400
Munmar M.	000	250	all	25	215
New Berar	00	500	500	dvd Rs50	560
New Indian	00	125	125	Rs 15	152 1-2
Prince of Wales	100	500	00	20	165
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	70	30	355
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	340xd
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	125	565
Sind	400	2,000	750	20	1875
Sorab Woollen Mills	200	250	250	Nil.	340 75
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	37	200	all	12	
Volkart	—	000	..	s 80	1,005xd

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	—	£100	...	...	...
B. B. & C. I. R. Co. New £12 Shares	—	£10	—	...	—
Ahmedabad Prantej Ry.	500	500	..	4 pr. ct.	585
Tapti Valley Ry. Co.	500	500	...	4 pr. ct.	477 1-2

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Cathurst, Countess Clanwilliam, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others, delicately perfumed. Warning. When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure-head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers. &c.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 52m. Sun sets, 5h. 44m. High water 1-39m. Low water, 5-38m., 5-38a.
Adjourned meeting, Colaba Land and Mill Company 2-30 p.m.
Mission, Catholic Cathedral, Bhuleswur; Sermon: "Clergy and Laity."

BAND NOTICE.—The Band of the 21st Bo. I. Marine Battalion will not play in public until further notice, as they are going through their annual course of musketry at Santa Cruz.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Singapur, China and Japan, per extra s. s. Borimda, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 3 p. m., to-day.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Australia, per s. s. Bengal, will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a. m., on Tuesday, the 10th instant.

TRANSFER OF PRISONERS.—One hundred prisoners, who had been undergoing various terms of imprisonment in the Common Jail, were, yesterday morning, marched from the jail to the Byculla station in charge of Constable Anderson of the Reserve Force and a party of thirty-three escorts. The prisoners were then despatched by a passenger train to Yerrowda Jail in charge of the police escorts.

ROBBERY IN A CHAPEL.—The Rev. Mr. De Monte, Vicar of the Victoria Chapel, Mahim, has reported to the police that on some of the members of his congratulation going to a small chapel on Friday evening, they discovered the lock on the door broken open and a silver holy water basin, with silver sprinkler and a silver incense cap, of the collective value of Rs. 40, stolen from a cupboard in the chapel. The lock on the cupboard was also forced open. The chapel is situated in a very lonely place amongst toddy trees at Parbhadevi Road, and it is used only once a week for service.

A VEXATIOUS CHARGE.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Ismail Mahomed, a Mahomedan, was charged before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrates, with criminal breach of trust in respect of a watch valued at Rs. 12, belonging to Shaik Ebrahim Mahomed. The complainant said that he had lent the watch to the accused, who misappropriated it. The accused in his defence said that the watch was jointly pledged with a Marwaree with whom they had several previous transactions. The Magistrate on the evidence held the charge was false and vexatious and fined complainant Rs. 15, the amount of fine was ordered to be given to the accused as compensation.

CHARGE BY A BETROTHED SON-IN-LAW.—Before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, Nana and his wife Heeree were charged at the instance of their would be son-in-law, Harpal Kanaya, with cheating him in respect of gold and silver ornaments of the value of Rs. 125, Mr. Kothore, pleader, defended the accused. The complainant on being cross-examined by Mr. Kothare, said that he was betrothed to defendant's daughter, some time ago, but the accused had been putting off the marriage. He was ready to take their daughter in marriage. If the defendants undertook to marry their daughter to the complainant, the latter would not press the charge. The Magistrate adjourned the case for a fortnight to enable the defendants to get their daughter married to the complainant.

TIRED OF LIFE.—An inquiry was held yesterday, at Kamatipoora, 7th Street, by Mr. Turner, the Coroner, regarding the death of Kondiba Tatia, a Hindoo labourer, aged, about thirty years. The deceased arrived in Bombay from his native country about five months ago, in search of work. He had been ailing for a long time and although he tried several remedies he got on better. He often said he was tired of life and that it was no use living any longer. He took his food as usual on Wednesday night and went to sleep on the verandah. About 4 o'clock on the following morning he was found hanging by a turban round his neck from the banisters of the staircase. The police were informed and they cut the turban and brought the body down, life being extinct. A verdict of suicide was returned by the jury.

BURNT TO DEATH.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry yesterday, at the Cama Hospital, touching the death of Bibi Jwaladevi, aged about forty-eight years. The deceased was the wife of a clerk in the Chief Audit Office of the B. B. & C. I. Railway and the couple lived together in a chawl at Chunam Kiln Road, Grant Road. She had been for the last sixteen years subject to hysterical fits and had been under medical treatment. On the night of the 28th September last, the husband and his son-in-law, who had been putting up with him since some days previously, took their meals together and went out on the verandah and sat there smoking. The deceased was then having her meals in the room and an open kerosine oil lamp was burning near her. Just then the husband heard the noise of a fall and he sent his son-in-law to the dining room to see what the matter was. The latter on going into the room, saw his mother-in-law's clothes on fire. The woman was running about the room and the flames were increasing. The husband ran into the room and in attempting to extinguish the fire, sustained burns on the fingers of his left hand. The son-in-law brought a jug of water and put out the flames by pouring water over them. The kerosine oil lamp was found upset in the room. The deceased was extensively burnt all over the left side, of her body—face, neck, shoulders, chest and thighs. The woman was treated at home by a medical practitioner for two days. On the 30th idem, she was conveyed to the Cama Hospital, where fever came on, and she died from exhaustion on Wednesday. A verdict of accidental death in accordance with the above facts was recorded.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern; Fort Southern and Esplanade	2	2	3
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	4	3	25
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada	3	4	21
L Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	0	1	9
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	3	25
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	0	0	7
G Mahim and Worli	1	0	6
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown.	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	9	17
Total	10	22	116
Total plague deaths to date	58,983	49,933	
Same date, last year, 1898.	38	34	136

THANA NEWS.

OUR local correspondent, writing on Wednesday, says:—It is generally believed here that Mr. Edward Lawrence B.A., I.C.S., will be appointed as Collector and District Magistrate of Thana, and he will receive charge of the office of the Collector at the end of present month, when he returns from leave. A native uncovenanted gazetted officer of Thana, it is said, intends to retire on the completion of his pensionable service some time during 1900.

The Hon. Mr. E. T. Candy, one of the Judges of the High Court of Bombay, was here again yesterday, and made enquiry regarding the official papers which are said to have been missing from the office of the Judge of Thana. Mr. Candy held several native employes of the District Court of Thana, (among whom are Bapu and Chitre) responsible for this defalcation, and they have been suspended, pending further orders.

The hearing of the case in which Trimbak Krishna Baday, a late Karkun of the District Court of Thana, who was charged with having made a false complaint of corruption, &c., against Mr. Bapuji Jamsetji Nazar, was postponed by Rao Bahadur Anna Gopal Kotval, Huzur Deputy Collector and First Class Magistrate of Thana, the other day, as no formal sanction was obtained, under the recent orders of Government, for the prosecution of Trimbak Krishna Baday by Mr. Bapuji Jamsetji Nazar.

Damoo Ganoo Gowlee, who was charged with criminal trespass by Mr. Cowasji Byramji Diwecha, a Municipal Councillor, was tried by the First Class Magistrate of Thana, yesterday. The Magistrate having examined several witnesses for the prosecution postponed the case until Friday next.

At the instance of Inspector Laxuman Bhikaji of the Thana Municipality, Kasum Malung, a Khatick, was tried by the Magistrate of Sadar Station, for omitting to give to the Municipality information of a birth which took place in his house a few days ago. The accused was convicted and fined Re. 1 yesterday.

It is stated that Mr. Laxuman Vasudev Ghanekar will be appointed as Head Master of the Municipal School, No. 1, at Thana, vice Mr. Vishnu Vasudev Natekar, transferred to Dhoolia. Mr. Ghanekar will probably be succeeded by Mr. Ganesh Babaji Panse as Head Master of School No. 2.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

A MEETING of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay was held on the 26th September.—

A letter was read from Mr. I. M. Shields, Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Company, saying that he was leaving for England by mail of 23rd ult, and applying to the Trustees for leave to be absent from their meetings for three months. It was agreed that: The Chamber of Commerce should be requested to elect a Trustee to act during the absence of Mr. Shields on leave.

A NEW SIDING.

A letter was read from the Engineer, forwarding detailed estimate and plan for the proposed railway siding to Messrs. Edwart Latham and Company's Bulk Oil Instalation at Mody Bay North Reclamation, saying that the alignment is slightly altered to fit in with the altered position of the work siding referred to in the Trustees' resolution quoted above, and estimating the total cost of the work of laying siding up to the Company's boundary at Rs. 8,612, excluding engineering, and of laying the remaining portion within their boundary at Rs. 4,625 including 15 per cent. for supervision. The works were sanctioned.

APPLICATION FOR LEASE.

A letter was read from the Traffic Manager submitting, for consideration, an application for a lease for 50 years, of a plot of land measuring 45'×77'-6" = 387 4-9 square yards, situate at Mody Bay Port Trust Estate, South of Fort Street, for the purpose of erecting a dwelling house of three floors at an estimated cost of Rs. 20,000, at the rates of rent fixed by the Trustees, viz.:—Re. 1 per square yard per annum for first 10 years. Re. 1 1-2 per square yard per annum for next 10 years; Rs. 2 per square yard per annum for remaining 30 years; and recommending that the offer may be accepted. The proceedings of the Land and Railways Committee were read and they proposed that the application for a lease of the plot referred to be sanctioned on the terms stated in the printed application, but that no renewal be allowed, the lease to be for 50 years only, and recommending that the gully space on the Eastern side of the proposed site should be continuous from Fort to Goa Street which can be arranged at the sacrifice of a small strip of land East of leasehold R. R. No. 446. The recommendations of the Committee were approved.

EXTRA EXPENDITURE.

A momorandum was read from the Traffic Manager, forwarding a letter from the Engineer, intimating that there is likely to be an excess on the budget grant of Rs. 1,009, for the Frere Land Reclamation Fire-service owing to 200 feet of hose in excess of that estimated for having been provided to replace that damaged at the fire which took place on the 11th April last, and recommending that the extra grant required by the Engineer for renewing fire hose may be sanctioned. The Engineer reported that the excess on the Frere Land Fire-service is Rs. 115-9-2 and that the probable expenditure during the remainder of the year will be Rs. 100 making a total excess of Rs. 216. Granted.

THE ACCIDENT TO THE MONARCH.

A letter was read from Messrs. Turner, Morrison and Company drawing attention to the fact that the s. s. "Monarch" bound from Calcutta for Hull and Hamburg with a full cargo, put into Bombay on the 20th July last with three of her propeller blades broken; saying that the steamer entered the Wet Dock and in accordance with instructions received from owners, the Captain intended to tip the vessel which necessitated her landing in the Dock sheds a portion only of her cargo, that the Dock authorities, however, did not approve of the steamar being tipped, and recommended her being taken to the Dry Dock for repairs; that, this recommendation could not be carried out unless the steamer landed at least 5,700 tons of her cargo, which quantity was actually landed, and requesting that they may be allowed a refund of the greater part of the charges paid on account of the vessel, as in the case of other distressed vessels. The Docks Superintendent recommended that under the special circumstances of the case, half the export fees be remitted. It was resolved:—As recommended by the Docks Committee, the Trustees are pleased, as a special case, to remit half the export fees only, or Rs. 2,176, subject to the approval of Government.

THE HONOURABLE MR. HUGHE'S SERVICES.

8. The Chairman referred to the services rendered by the Hon'ble Mr. Hughes during the time he held the appointment of Chairman to the Board after which the following resolution was passed unanimously:—The Trustees desire to place on record their high appreciation of the valuable services rendered by the Hon'ble Mr. Walter Charleton Hughes during the time he held the appointment of Chairman of the Port Trust. In this period of about 6 years the material progress and financial position were maintained and improved notwithstanding the depressing influences of plague and famine on the trade of the Port; and, many large and important works were arranged and completed which must result in increased revenue in the future. Amongst the more important works referred to are the reclamation of the northern property, including wharves and roads on the Sewri, Tank Bunder and Mazagon Estates, the construction of the Reay Road on Port Trust land which nearly completes a most important thoroughfare extending from the Fort towards Sewri; these works on which some Rupees Eleven lakhs were expended have converted a low-lying insanitary and useless foreshore into a large and valuable area which, with improved bunders and communications, is rapidly developing into an important trade centre and only needs railway communication to make it a most valuable property. Mr. Hughes initiated and made considerable progress with the negotiation for such communications in the scheme for the Port Trust Branch railway, which, it is hoped, will bear fruit in the near future. The Apollo Reclmation was laid out in roads and building sites and has now become a popular and remunerative residential property, while the development of the land estate generally is largely due to the improvements made in the forms of leases and concessions made to investors in residential building sites. The Ballard Pier was constructed, quarters for labourers were provided, the Bulk Oil Installations were arranged, and many other works of a miscellaneous character. In brief it may be said that almost every department of the Port Trust bears the impress of the ability and devotion with which Mr. Hughes conducted his duties, and the Trustees desire to tender to him their most cordial thanks and acknowledgment of his valuable services.

HIGH COURT.—OCTOBER 6.

Before the Honourable the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Honourable Mr. Justice B. TYABJI.

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

1023-67-140-97—Wadia and G—Sir Thakur Shri Wagji, KCIE, vs John Anderson and another—Crawford B and Co.
1002-310-97—In person—Mohomed Ismail Alias Aba bin Bawa Sahib Bhisby vs Bai Rahimatbai and others—Hiralal M and M.
1011-481-91—Bhaishanker and K—Zoolskabai vs Rassoobai—Tyabjee D and Co.
1013-233-98—Ardeshir H and D—Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Pagdiwalla vs Ferdinand Mulhens—Craigie L and O.
1024-144-98—Payne G S and Co—Fulbai vs Ebrahimbhoy Rahimbhoy and others—Wadia and G.
1023-520-98—Crawford B and Co—The Bengal Coal Co Ld vs Homee N A Wadia—Bicknell M and M.
1032-652-97—Shamrao P—Bai Jadanan and another vs Hurgowandas Pranjiwandas and others—Ardeshir H and D.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CANDY.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

48-2082-99—Balkrishna V and K—Hira Tulla and others vs Kali Gowria Juggonnath—R P Bharucha, part heard.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CROWE.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

528-96—Edgelow G and W—Maneckchand Kapurchand vs Baldeodas Mohokumchand and others—Pestonjee R and K.
616-95—Mansuklal D and J—Purshotum Mangaldas and another vs Vithaldas Ramdas and others—Edgelow G and W.
290-99—Pestonjee R and K—Pestonjee Jehangir Hormusjee vs The Southern India Spinning and Weaving Co Ld and others—Mansukhlal D and J.
370-99—Bicknell M and M—Mahomed Haji Abdulla and another vs Rabiabai and others—Payne G and S.
317-98—Payne G S and Co—Hussonally Mulla Hakimjee vs Ebrahimjee Rahamanjee and others—Wadia and G.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSELL.)
Commercial Causes.

500-99—Crawford B and Co—The Bank of Bombay vs Charles Agnew Turner and others—Daphtary and F, Payne G and S.
440-97—Wadia and G—Nazar Mahomed Futehally vs Gandabhoy Govindjee—Maganlal and Co.
22498-97—In person—Nager Mohomed Futehally vs Gandabhoy Govindjee and others—Maganlal and Co.
Long Causes.
472-98—Little and Co—Anandrao Venayekrao vs Luxumon Govind—King and C.
614-98—Sorabjee and J—Fuckroodin Khan alias Fuckoo M bin Hajee M Doctor vs Mahomed Hoosein bin Hajee Abdool Cadur Nawrungay and others—Payne G and S.
256-99—Mansuklal D and J—Caitano Camillo Borges vs Augustus Mathias Pinto—Sorabjee and J.
442-98—Wadia and G—Purshotum Shivji vs Khatao Dedhar and another—Bhaishanker and K. Not to be called on.
459-99—Bhaishunker and K—Khatao Dedbar vs Purshotum Shivjee—Wadia and G. Not to be called on.
To set Aside and Vary Commissioners Report.
469-97—Dikshit and D—Motiram Sokuchand vs Ruttonbai and others—Little and Co.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON THURSDAY, THE 5TH OF OCTOBER, 1899.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased everywhere and the fall has been brisk to rapid in many places. The distribution continues to be somewhat irregular and the baric gradients are slight.

Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been moderate to light.

The maximum temperature is above the mean of the season in many places and the minimum from 5° to 6°. in excess at Jhansi, Jeypore and Masulipatam.

The highest temperature in the shade was 109°. at Ahmedabad and the lowest 62°. at Jacobada.

Humidity changes are unimportant and the skies are partially clouded at Sholapur, Goa and Bangalore.

Over an inch of rain has fallen at Coimbatore and ·01 cent at Mangalore.

The fall of pressure has been general and the weather is likely to remain fine and settled over the whole country. The weather is slightly favourable for local rain at or about Goa and Coimbatore.

H. WHITBY SMITH,
Officiating Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

THE following season reports for the week ending 3rd October were published in yesterday's *Bombay Government Gazette*:—

Ahmedabad—(For week ending 30th September 1899).—No rain during week throughout the district. Rainfall insufficient throughout the district. Sowing stopped altogether since the long break. All unirrigated crops withered owing to excessive heat of the sun. Rain badly wanted. Fodder supply entirely insufficient. Grass not procurable even at the highest price. Agricultural stock almost all appear to be starving. Prices fluctuating. Price of jowari 8 seers. 40 tolas, of bajri 8 seers, of wheat 7 seers and of rice second sort 7 seers per rupee. Price of fodder Rs. 16 per 1,000 bundles of hay and Rs. 12 per 100 bundles of jowari.

Kaira—(For week ending 2nd October 1899).—No rain during week. Rain badly wanted in all parts of the district. Crops of Bajri and kodra sown in the beginning of the rains withered for want of rain. In some places bajri and kodra crops being watered from wells. Fodder supply insufficient. Cattle fed on leaves in the whole district. Agricultural stock in fair condition. Prices rising daily. Average price of bajri 7 5-7, of wheat 7 2-7 and of rice 7 2-7 seers per rupee. Price of fodder 12 sheaves of sundhia, 29 of bajri and 40 of dry grass per rupee.

Broach.—No rain during week. Rainfall insufficient throughout the district. Agricultural operations at a standstill and standing crops withering for want of rain. Agricultural stock in fair condition, but fodder getting scarce. Leaves of green trees are mostly used as fodder in Jambusar and Vagra talukas.

Surat.—Rain during week 5 cents at Pardi; none elsewhere. More rain urgently wanted throughout the district. Cotton, Jowari and other crops withering throughout the district for want of rain. Green grass scanty throughout the district except in Pardi. Fodder supply poor. Condition of cattle fair except in the west of Olpad. Prices of jowari, turdal and karbi risen.

Colaba (Bombay).—No rain. Abnormal temperature 1° warm on 27th, 1st and 2nd, 2° warm on 30th and 3rd, and 3° warm on 28th and 29th. Vapour in air normal from 27th to 1st and excessive on 2nd and 3rd. Abnormal wind northerly from 27th to 1st; wind normal on 2nd and 3rd.

Thana.—Rain during week 5 cents at Kalyan; none elsewhere. Rain badly wanted throughout the district. Reaping of early crops commenced. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good. Price of rice second sort in seers per rupee 7 at Mahim and Bhiwndi, 7 1-4 at Vada, 7 3-4 at Shahapur and Mokhada, 8 at Dahanu, Kalyan and Umbargaon, 8 1-4 at Thana 9 at Murbad and 9 1-2 at Bassein.

Colaba.—Rain during week throughout the district except at Khalapur; at Alibag 23 cents, in the district maximum at Mahad 1 inch 76 cents, minimum at Karjat 10 cents; for season maximum at Karjat 55 inches 28 cents, minimum at Alibag 41 inches 5 cents. More rain wanted. Weeding in progress. Fodder supply sufficient, Agricultural stock healthy. Price of rice at Alibag 9 seers 50 tolas per rupee and in the district varying from 10 seers 20 tolas at Panvel to 7 seers 40 tolas at Nagothna, of nagli from 17 seers 40 tolas at Mangaon to 10 seers 77 tolas at Panvel, and of jowari from 18 seers 45 tolas at Roha to 11 seers 48 tolas at Panvel.

Ratnagiri.—Rain during week maximum at Sangameshvar 2 inches 11 cents, minimum at Ratnagiri 70 cents. Rainfall insufficient. Reaping of early crops in progress. Standing crops not improved since last week. Fodder sufficient for the present. Prices of food-grains stationary. Price of rice second sort at Ratnagiri 9 seers 64 tolas and in the district varying from 9 seers 75 tolas at Rajapur to 8 seers 54 tolas at Sangameshvar and of nagli from 14 seers at Vengurla to 10 seers 46 tolas at Ratnagiri. Price of green grass at Ratnagiri 18 pies per maund and varying in the district from 4 annas. 9 pies at Devgad to 15 pies at Mandangad.

Khandesh.—No rain during week. Rain urgently wanted throughout the district. Reaping of til and bajri crops commenced in Nauapur petha and Pachora taluka. Standing crops withering everywhere for want of rain. Picking of cotton commenced in Pachora taluka. Fodder insufficient. Condition of agricultural stock fair in four talukas and in others cattle suffering for want of either grass or water.

Nasik.—Rain during week 2 cents at Malegaon 16 cents at Kalvan and 4 cents at Peint, none elsewhere. Rainfall insufficient. Condition of standing crops good in Nasik, Igatpuri, Dangi part of Dindori, Kalvan and Peint talukas, but they are withering throughout the rest of the district. Sowing of jowari in progress in some villages of Yeola, Nandgaon and Kalvan talukas. Sowing of all other rabi crops retarded for want of rain. Condition of fodder supply and cattle good in Igatpuri, Dindori and Peint talukas and in the western parts of Nasik and Kalvan talukas, but not so elsewhere. Fodder scanty in Sinnar and Chandor talukas and scarce in East Niphad, East Baglan, Yeola, Malegaon and Nandgaon talukas. Prices of the principal food-grains fluctuating. Price of rice 9 seers of wheat 7 seers 70 tolas, of bajri 7 seers 70 tolas, of nagli 11 seers 40 tolas and of jowari 8 seers 4 tolas. Price of dry grass at Nasik 1 rupee per 100 sheaves and of green grass 3 annas per load.

Ahmednagar.—Rain during week 63 cents at Rahuri, none elsewhere. More rain badly wanted throughout the district to save standing crops and for sowing of wheat and gram. Sowing of jowari still continues. Fodder supply and condition of cattle generally fair. Actual price of jowari at Nagar 9 seers 50 tolas, of bajri 9 seers 40 tolas and of karbi 44 seers per rupee.

Poona.—Rain during week 12 cents at Poona, 3 cents at Indapur, 18 cents at Bhimthadi and 10 cents at Dhond, none elsewhere; for season maximum at A'mdegaon 27 inches 18 cents, minimum at Poona 11 inches 32 cents. Rainfall insufficient throughout the district. Sowing of jowari in progress in Bhimthadi and Indapur talukas and Dhond petha. Sowing of rabi crops not yet begun in parts of Sirur, Purandhar and Maval talukas and in Mulshi and A'mbegaon pethas for want of rain. Standing crops in Maval taluka and Mulshi and Ambegaon pethas withering for want of rain. Condition of cattle good in Indapur, Bhimthadi and Maval talukas and Mulshi and A'mbegaon pethas, fair in Junnar, Khed, Sirur and Havel talukas, and bad in Purandhar taluka and Dhond petha. Price of jowari at Poona 21 lbs. 11 tolas and of bajri 19 lbs. 9 tolas per rupee.

Sholapur—(For week ending 30th September 1899).—Rain during week 8 cents at Madha; none elsewhere. Rain wanted in Sholapur and Barsi talukas. Sowing of rabi crops in progress throughout the district. Fodder sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Price of jowari rising throughout the district. Price of wheat 9 seers 12 chataks, of rice 10 seers 4 chataks, of jowari 9 seers 13 chataks and of bajri 10 seers 12 chataks. Price of karb R-. 2 per 100 bundles.

Bijapur.—Slight rain during week in four talukas 25 cents at Muddebihal, 8 cents at Bagevadi, 41 cents at Bagalkot and 63 cents at Bijapur. Rabi and cotton sowing in progress. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Average price of jowari 14 seers 15 chataks, of bajri 13 seers, of tur-dal 10 seers 10 chataks, of rice 2nd sort 9 seers 2 chataks and of karbi 325 lbs. per rupee.

Belgaum.—Rain during week throughout the district, 3 inches 57 cents at Sampgaon, 2 inches 83 cents at Belgaum 1 inch 32 cents at parasgad and under 1 inch elsewhere. More rain wanted. Early crops in fair condition. Sowing of wheat and gram in progress. Sowing of other late crops completed. Grass scarce in Athni and Chikodi. Prices of jowari and bajri risen owing to demand from Gujarat. Average price of jowari 30 lbs. against 33 last week and of rice 19 lbs. per rupee.

Kanara.—Slight rain during week everywhere except at Karwar and Ankola, varying from 65 cents at Bhatkal to 5 cents at Siddapur. Rain urgently required above ghats. On coast agricultural operations almost completed. Rice crops in good condition and in ears. Harvesting of rice crops begun in some places. Sugarcane and garden crops in good condition. Above ghats weeding continues. Transplantation and weeding retarded in some parts. Betel-nuts in fair condition. Harvesting of cardamoms continues, Rice crops in Sirsi in fair condition on higher lands and not promising in Mundgod, Haliyal and Supa. Agricultural stock in good condition. Fodder sufficient. Price of common clean rice 19 lbs. and of ragi 32 lbs. per rupee. Price of grass 7 annas 4 pies per Indian maund.

THE DISTRESS IN PALANPUR.

There are at present about 17,000 people employed on Relief Works in the Palanpur State. The number is increasing every day. The traders are increasing prices of food grains in spite of the wholesome checks put on by the Durbar.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Oct. 5.)

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Lieut-Col F W Snell, Administrator of the Porbandar State, is granted furlough to Europe for one year.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

(a) With effect from the date of Mr H Scannell's retirement—Mr J B W Biddle to be fourth grade Dist Supt of Police; Mr H R Hume to be fifth grade Dist Supt of Police; Mr J W Fellowes to be first grade Asst Supt of Police; and Mr D G Ommanney to be second grade Asst Supt of Police.

(b) With effect from the date of Mr W J Holland's retirement—Mr E F Green to be fourth grade Dist Supt of Police; Mr H Pogson to be fifth grade Dist Supt of Police; Mr R M Phillips to be first grade Asst Supt of Police; and Mr T S Greenaway to be second grade Asst Supt of Police.

Rao Saheb Ramchandra Ganesh Bakhle, second class Subordinate Judge of Haveli and Vadgaon, has been granted leave on private affairs for three months.

Capt H de V Harvest, Offg Cantonment Magte, Belgaum is granted privilege leave for two months and sixteen days.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Capt W S Banks to act as Cont Magte, Belgaum, during the absence on leave of Capt Harvest or pending further orders.

Under Sec 37 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased to invest Rao Saheb Jamietram Ragburam Jokagar, Mamlatdar, taluka Borsad, and Magistrate of the First Class in the district of Kaira, with the following additional power, being one of the powers specified in the fourth schedule to the said Code:—Power to require security for good behaviour (Section 110).

With reference to Govt Notification, Revenue Dept Major M A T Collie, M B (Aberd), C M, I M S, acting Supt of Matheran in the district of Kolaba, is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, to be a Magistrate of the Third Class in that district, and is invested with the following additional powers, being some of the powers specified in the fourth schedule to the said Code:—Power to make orders prohibiting repetitions of nuisances (Sec 143); Power to make orders under Sec 144; Power to hold inquests Sec 174; and Power to take cognizance of offences upon complaint and upon police reports Sec 190 (a) and (b).

Major Collie is also invested with jurisdiction to try cases arising under Sec 62 of the Bombay Dist Police Act IV of 1890.

Mr T Walker, I C S, Dist Judge, Dharwar, is granted privilege leave for three months.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Mr R J C Lord, I C S, to act as Judge and Sessions Judge, Dharwar, during the absence of Mr T Walker, M A (Edin), I C S, or pending further orders, and Mr F X De Souza, M A, LL M (Cantab) Bar-at-Law, I C S, to be Assistant Judge and Sessions Judge, Ahmedabad, and to act as Judge and Sessions Judge, Ahmedabad, from the date of his taking over charge from Mr Lord, pending further orders.

Under Sec 37 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased to empower Khan Bahadur Dadabhai N Nanavati, Dist Depy Collr and Magistrate of the First Class in the district of Ahmedabad, to try in a summary way all the offences mentioned or referred to in Sec 260 of the same Code.

Mr J B Alcock, I C S, Dist Judge, Nasik, is granted furlough for one year from the 4th Nov 1899 or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

In modification of paragraph 2 of Govt Notification dated the 25th April 1899, H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr H G Gell, Depy Commr of Police, Bombay, to act as First Grade Dist Supt of Police from the date of Mr R H Vincent's retirement and to confirm him in that grade from the 3rd March 1899.

Mr F K Boyd, I C S, Asst Collr in the district of Belgaum, is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, to be a Magistrate of the First Class in that district.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Major M A T Collie, M B (Aberd) C M, I M S, to act as Supt of Matheran.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr G W Hatch, I C S, on return from leave, to be Asst Collr Ratnagiri.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to re-appoint Lieut-Col D C Davidson, I M S, Supt of Mahableshvar for a further term of one year.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Mr E Lawrence, B A (Oxon), I C S, on return to duty, to be Senior Collr and to do duty as Collector and Dist Registrar, Thana, and to be Member and President of the Local Board established for the Thana Dist, and Mr R A Lamb, I C S, to be Junior Collector.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Mr J Klingelhofer Depy Shipping Master, Bombay, is granted leave out of India on medical certificate up to the 4th Aug 1900.

Mr J F Rodrigues, Head Clerk and Accountant, Shipping Office, Bombay, is appointed to act as Depy Shipping Master, Bombay, as a temporary measure pending further orders.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Rev P B Horne, Chaplain of St Mary's, Poona, is granted special leave on urgent private affairs for 6 months from the 1st Dec 1899 or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

The Rev J A R Brookes, M A, is appointed Joint Chaplain of Karachi.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Major C H L Meyer, M D, I M S, has been appointed to act as Prof of Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery and Prof of Comparative Anatomy and Zoology, Grant Medical College, in addition to his own duties, with effect from 18th Sept 1899, after office hours.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Rao Saheb Ratanlal Trimbaklal Divetia to be Depy Educational Inspr Broach, vice Khan Saheb Fazal Manji Khimjiani, B A.

Rao Bahadur Ganesh Venkatesh Joshi, B A, Head Master, Nasik High School, is granted extra privilege leave for one month from 20th Sept 1899 or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

With reference to Govt Notification dated 2nd Aug 1899, it is hereby notified that the appointment of Mr D Boyce as Emigration Agent for British East Africa in the Port of Karachi, notified in Govt Notification dated 9th Feb 1898, continues in force.

Major C H L Meyer, MD, BSc (Lond), I M S, has been appointed to act as Ophthalmic Surgeon, J J Hospital, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the afternoon of the 18th Sept 1899.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT (PLAGUE).

The services of Second Lieut J H W Morgan, I S C, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of India.

Lieut F P C Kelly, I S C, has been appointed on Plague duty in Poona Cantonment.

The undermentioned officers have been appointed on Plague duty at the stations specified against their names:—Capt F J Moberley, D S O, I S C, Nasik; and Lieut F C Nicolas, I S C, and Lieut M H B Geddes, I S C, Poona.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr F St J Gebbie, Asst Engr 2nd Grade, is promoted to Asst Engr 1st Grade, permanent, and to Ex Engr 3rd Grade, temporary rank.

Mr P J Fitzgibbon, Ex Engr 2nd Grade, is transferred from the Belgaum Dist in the Southern Division to the Ahmedabad District in the Northern Division, as a temporary measure.

Mr F K McClean, Asst Engr, 3rd Grade, is appointed to act as Ex Engr, Belgaum, until further orders.

Mr A S M Ritchie, Ex Engr, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the Poona to the Kaira and Panch Mahals Dist, and appointed Ex Engr, Famine Relief Operations, Godhra-Baroda Chord Railway.

Mr H O B Shoubridge, Asst Engr, 2nd Grade, is appointed to act as Executive Engineer, Begari Canals Dist, during the absence of Mr Kent on leave or until further orders.

MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BY HER MAJESTY'S HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

The Hon'ble the Chief Justice and Judges of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay have been pleased to admit Mr Ardesir Merwanji Madan as a Vakil of the High Court of Bombay.

The Hon'ble the Chief Justice and Judges of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay have been pleased to issue to Messrs Dhondo Balvant Kudekar and Pandurang Vishnu Chitale Sanads authorising them to practise as Pleaders in such Court or Courts of the Satara Dist as the Dist Judge may assign to them.

The Hon'ble the Chief Justice and Judges of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay have been pleased to issue to Messrs Raghvendra Annarao Desai and Dayabhai Vasonji Desai Sanads authorising them to practise as Pleaders in such Court or Courts of the Sholapur-Bijapur and Surat Districts, respectively, as the respective Dist Judges may assign to them.

The Hon'ble the Chief Justice and Judges of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay have been pleased to issue to Messrs Dattatraya Shivram Pusalkar and Vasudev Keshav Datye Sanads authorising them to practise as Pleaders in such Court or Courts of the Ratnagiri Dist as the Dist Judge may assign to them.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr Kashinath Sadashiv Sohoni is appointed, under Section 40 of Act XIV of 1869 (The Bombay Civil Courts Act), to act as Clerk of the Court of the District Court at Nasik during the absence of Mr D R Petkar on leave or until further orders.

REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT.

Under Sec 6 of Act III of 1877 the following appointment is made in the Registration Dept:—Mr Mahomed Husein valad Mouledino, Munshi to the Sub-Registrar of Shikarpur, to be Sub-Registrar of Mirpur in the Shikarpur Dist from 1st Nov 1899.

Under Sec 6 of Act III of 1877 the following transfers are made in the Registration Dept:—Mr Gunderao Hanmant, Second Grade Sub-Registrar of Belgaum in the Belgaum District, to be Second Grade Sub-Registrar of Hukeri in the same district, and Mr Govind Gangadhar, Fourth Grade Sub-Registrar of Hukeri in the Belgaum District, to be Fourth Grade Sub-Registrar of Belgaum in the same district.

Under Sec 6 of Act III of 1877 the following transfers are made in the Registration Dept:—Mr Bapuji Govind, Third Grade Sub-Registrar of Madha in the Sholapur Dist to be Third Grade Sub-Registrar of Ambegaon in the Poona Dist, and Mr Kashinath Narayan, Fourth Grade Sub-Registrar of Ambegaon in the Poona Dist to be Fourth Grade Sub-Registrar of Madha in the Sholapur Dist.

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR is a most delightfully cooling, soothing, healing, refreshing, and emollient milk for the skin. It removes freckles, tan, sunburn; soothes and heals stings of insects; cures prickly heat, &c., and produces a beautifully clear and healthy complexion. It is free from any poisonous ingredients. Ask any dealer in perfumery for Rowlands' Kalydor, of 67, Hatton Garden, London.

UNITY IS STRENGTH may indeed be said with regard to Holloways's Pills and Ointment, for when used together, they are remarkable in their effects upon disease. No matter how stubborn the symptoms may be, they cannot long withstand these remedies. All sufferers, whom other treatment has failed to relieve should try the celebrated Ointment, which will strengthen and cure them. The Pills recommend themselves to the attention of all sufferers. No injurious consequences can result from their use; no mistake can be made in their administration. In indigestion, confirmed dyspepsia and chronic constipation, the most beneficial effects have been, and always must be, obtained from the wholesome power exerted by these purifying Pills over the digestion.

NOTICE.

LETTERS, PARCELS and TELEGRAMS for HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR, the Private Secretary, and the A.-D.-C. in waiting, which cannot be delivered at GANESHKHIND by 7-30 p.m., on 8th October, 1899, should be addressed "GOVERNOR'S CAMP" until 12th idem when they should be addressed to GOVERNMENT HOUSE, Mahableshwar, until further notice.

A. M. T. JACKSON,
Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

Ganeshkhind, 1st October, 1899.

For Assurance of European and Native Gentlemen.

SCOTTISH METROPOLITAN

LIFE ASSURANCE Co., LD.,
Popular and Modern Policies.
LOW RATES. ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

SPECIALTY.—A COMBINED LIFE AND ACCIDENT POLICY AT A RATE LESS THAN THAT CHARGED BY MOST COMPANIES FOR A LIFE POLICY ONLY.

Vacancies for District and Local Agents.
CHIEF OFFICE FOR INDIA,
10, Church Gate Street, Bombay.
W. SWAN PARKER, Manager.

PIANOFORTES
FOR
POONA SEASON, 1899.

ERARD PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.

BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.

SCHIEDMAYER
AND SOEHNES PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.

TUNING.—The well-being and durability of a piano depending in a great degree on the regularity of tuning by qualified tuners, MARCKS and Co., LD. have made special arrangements this season for the continual stay, at Poona, of a thoroughly competent man. Special attention is invited to the fact that Marcks and Co., Ld., possess special facilities for undertaking large repairs to pianos that have been years in use. They are able to restore them to a condition almost as good as new.

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
IMPORTERS OF HIGH CLASS PIANOS
BOMBAY AND POONA.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office

WARDEN & CO.,
BOMBAY AND KURRACHEE,

BASIL MISSION MANGALORE ROOF TILES,
"MINTON" PAVEMENT, DADO AND ORNAMENTAL TILES,
WHITE GLAZED TILES,
NINE ELMS PORTLAND CEMENT,
MARBLE PAVEMENT TILES AND SLABS.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES. Working Drawings and Estimates furnished on Application.

WARDEN & Co.,
27, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

TWO of the finest Peg Whiskies exported from Scotland, and recommended by the Leading Medical Men, are—
FERGUSON'S
"SPECIAL CREAM" and "P & O" LIQUEUR.
Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 2-12.
In every STATION in INDIA.
INDIAN AGENTS—B. SMYTH & Co., LIMITED
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

"THE TAJ MAHAL OF INDIA."

The grandest structure in the world, over 200 feet high, of Pure White Marble, (inlaid with precious stones) said to have cost over ONE HUNDRED LAKHS. Considered one of the SEVEN WONDERS.

(MODELS OF THE FINEST ITALIAN MARBLE.)
At Rs. 12, 18, 25, 35, 45 & 50 each.

☞ These Models are renowned for beauty of workmanship, perfect finish, and durability. Each Model SECURELY PACKED for transit at a small charge.

"MODELS OF INDIAN SERVANTS."

(IN COMPLETE SETS OF ONE DOZEN)

N. B.—These are PERFECT MINIATURES of Indian Servants, beautifully modelled and painted in natural colours.
Price per set Rs. 4-8 (INCLUSIVE OF BOX AND PACKING.)
TERMS:—Cash or V. P. Post.
∴ LIBERAL DISCOUNT ON 12 DOZEN AND OVER.

THE CELEBRATED
MORADABAD BRASS-WARE.
(ENAMELLED IN COLOURS.)

We have opened an agency for the supply of the above goods, in either large or small quantities, at the most favourable rates—Tumblers, Wine Glasses, Napkin Rings, Ash Trays, Candle Sticks (Of various designs), Toilet Sets Vases also numberless other articles both ornamental and useful. Selections made up (suitable for presentation or otherwise) at Rs. 10, 15, 25, 35, 50, 100 and upwards. Warranted to give every satisfaction. Goods exchanged free of charge, if not found thoroughly up to the mark. PACKING AS ACTUALLY INCURRED.

TERMS.—Cash or R. R. by V. P. Post.
∴ 25 per cent must in all cases accompany V. P. orders—balance being drawn for against R. R.

ANDERSON, KING & CO'S. Agency,
MORADABAD (N.-W. P.)

CARLSBAD NATURAL MINERAL WATERS are used in the treatment of Diseases of the Liver when Patients are unable to visit the Spa.

THE NATURAL CARLSBAD SPRUDEL-SALT is an efficient diuretic, but as an aperient it should be taken before breakfast, in doses of from one to two teaspoonfuls dissolved in water.

A sample of the Salt in Powder free to Members of the Medical profession on application to—
STANLEY OAKES.
13-2, Government Place, Calcutta,
Wholesale Agent in India for,
INGRAM & ROYLE, LD.,
London, Liverpool and Bristol.
London, Liverpool and Bristol.

NOTES
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY
BY
TODARMAL.
Price Re. 1. Postage half-anna
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 5.

AT yesterday's allotments of Indian Council Bills in London there were Rs. 80,000 allotted to Calcutta, Rs. 14,50,000 to Bombay, and Rs. 3,10,000 to Madras, at 1s. 4 3-32d, at which rate 9 per cent. of the tenders were accepted. Of Telegraphic Tranfers Rs. 40,70,000 were allotted to Calcutta, and Rs.1,90,000 to Madras, at 1s. 4 1-8d., 9 per cent. of the tenders thereat being accepted. It was announced that Rs. 50,00,000 will be allotted next week. Extra allotments were made of Rs. 7,00,000 of Transfers on Calcutta, and Rs. 9,00,000 on Madras, at 1s. 4 5-32d. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight was unaltered at 2s. 3 7-8d.

Consols recovered 1-2 per cent. yesterday, to 103 3-8. French Rentes remained at 100 1-4; and Paris Exchange on London advanced 1 1-2 centime, to 25-32 1-2 fcs. Indian Sterling Loan was 1-2 per cent. higher, at 111; and 3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Securities rose 3-16 per cent, to £62 3-16. Bar Silver was 1-8d. lower, at 26 5-8d. per oz.; and in New York the price of the metal declined 1-4 cent. to 57 7-8 cents per oz., demand Exchange on London being unchanged at 4·85 3-8 dollars. Some £150,000 in gold was paid into the Bank of England.

For Guzerat Yellow Rapeseed the quotation was 42 1-4s. per 416 lbs., October-November shipment, to Antwerp, sellers via the Canal, market firm; for Cawnpore Yellow Rapeseed, 40s., same shipment, to the same port, sellers via the Canal, in a firm market.

Spot Mid.-Americans declined 1-16d. in the Liverpool Cotton Market; East Indians did not show any further show; and American Arivals were 1-64d. higher, at 3 17-32d. for October, and 3 13-16d. for February-March delivery. The day's sales were 8,000 bales, and the Imports 1,000 bales. The market closed quiet, Surats quiet, Arrivals steady. The Manchester Market was firm

In New York Ready Mid.-Uplands advanced 1-16 cent, to 7 1-4 cent. per lb.; Futures were 3 points higher both for January and April, at 7·11 and 7·21 cents per lb., respectively. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 42,000 bales.

To-day, in our local cotton market prices were firm. The mills bought 1,000 bales, and shippers 1,550 bales. For "Good" Broach, March delivery, Rs. 211 per candy was quoted; for "Fully Good" Bengal, for January, Rs. 165; "Good" Bhownugger, for March, Rs. 187.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.—The tone of the markets is strong; prices are stationary to-day.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	468	bales.
Wheat	14,157	cwts.
Linseed	552	,,
Rapeseed	3,876	,,
Castorseed	3,432	,,
Rice	71,035	,,

No more rain (as this morning's telegraphic reports advised) has fallen in the districts. The weather is bright throughout. At Sholapur the field operations have been interrupted owing to the want of rain; but at Hubli, where the weather is now unusually cool, an improvement in the crops is expected.

EXCHANGE opened steady at 1s. 4 3-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 4 1-8d. for Demand, and 1s. 4 13-32d. for three months' sight credits. The latter were reported done at 1s. 4 3-8d. to a moderate extent; also some Bank Wire was placed at 1s. 4 1-8d. Rates closed as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 4 1-8d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 3-32d.	,,
Credits 3 months' Sight	1s. 4 3-8d.	,,
Francs	1·72 1-4	,,

MONEY.—The rate of the Bank of Bombay was raised 1 per cent. this afternoon, and is now 6 per cent.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Rates have been weak to-day at 92 1-2 for Cash, for 3 1-2 per Cents, for the Settlement, and 89 for Threes.

SHARES continue neglected. Manockjee Petit Mill are Rs. 40 lower; Munmar Press, Rs. 5, and New Indian, Rs. 10. Bank of Bombay are Rs. 10 lower, at Rs. 1,210 per share.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, OCT. 4.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Sinclair arrived here from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta, yesterday evening.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Rewa left here this afternoon.

LIVERPOOL, OCT. 4.

The Anchor Line steamer Hispania left here for Bombay yesterday evening.

The Messageries Maritimes Co's. s.s. Ernest Simons which left Bombay, on Tuesday, 26th September, at noon, arrived at Suez, on Thurday 5 instant, at 1 a.m.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, OCT. 4.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Bhownuggur, 3 8-32.

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	103 3-8
3 per cent. Rentes	100 1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	111
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	62 3-16
Bar Silver	26 5-8

The sum of about £150,000 has been paid into the Bank of England for Egypt.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Gloxina, 1,618 tons, Captain J Petrie, will sail to-day, for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's s s Byculla, 1,035 tons, Captain H Macdiarmid, will sail to-day, for Moulmein, in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's s s Oolobaria, 3,420 tons, Captain F Sheldrick, will sail to-day, for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE Asiatic S N Co's s s Nawab, 2,041 tons, Captain H J Crebbin, cleared yesterday, for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo.

THE s s Murex, 2,338 tons, Captain E Halliday, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Novorossisk (7th September) via Karachi, with a cargo of 1,717 tons of petroleum. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W and A Graham and Co.

THE Wilson Line s s Tokio, 2,481 tons, Captain G H Jones, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Hull, 1st September, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs Forbes, Mr and Mrs Grimshaw, Mr Profeit, Mr Sheffield, Mr Dawson Mrs and Master Foster. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Finlay Muir and Co.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—OCTOBER 5.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
M	Bq Grosvenor	517	Brebner	Mauritius	14-10	H S Sidick
N	Patiala	1929	Phillips	Durban	8-10	Transport
P	Virawa	2158	Dougherty	Durban	8-10	Transport

HARBOUR WALL.

Ponani	552	Fukeer	Bhownagar	6-10	Shprd & Co
Bahaduri	829	Ahmed	Karachi	7-10	Do

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
1	Bengal	2752	Barcham	China	10-10	P & O S N Co
2	Dalmatia	2103	Thomas	Marseilles	7-10	W&A G Co
3	Bormida	1499	Delaya	China	7-10	F Balduino
4	Singapore	2131	Pizaretta	Genoa	11-10	F Balduino
5	Massilia	2903	Gadd	London	7-10	P & O S N Co
7	Rothenfels	1864	Ziegenmeyer	Hamburg	9-10	Glade &Co
12	Clan Macleod	1583	Walker			F M & Co
14	Dumra	762	Russell	Karachi	6-10	M M & Co
16	Clydesdale	2270	Sharpe	Antwerp	7-10	M M & Co

*Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44·8s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba meantime. or 8h. 8m. 44·30 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
5	Tokio s	Jones	Hull, Sept 1.
	Murex s	Holliday	Novorossisk, Sept 7.
	Kilwa s	Nielson	Persian Gulf.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
5	Canara s	Hutchinson	Zanzibar, &c.
	Pachumba s	Skinner	Persian Gulf.
	Clan Ranald s	Hayward	Liverpool.
	Dunera (Transport)	Smith	Southampton.
	Nawab s	Crebbin	Calcutta, &c.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Gloxina, Petrie, for Calcutta.
,, Oolobaria, Sheldrick, for Calcutta.
,, Byculla, Macdiarmid, for Moulmein.

The steamer Rothenfels, entered for loading yesterday for Hamburg via Karachi.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

IN MEMORIAM.

GILLESPIE—In loving Memory of Anne Cecilia Mary who died on the 6th October 1898.

O what consolation our
faith gives us!
The faithful soul changes
An earthly for a heavenly home.
Why should our tears of sorrow flow
When God recalls his own,
And bids them leave a world of woe
For an immortal Crown!

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

SYDNEY JONES—September 23, at Mount Abu, the wife of H Sydney Jones, Executive Engineer, R M R, of a daughter.

DEATH.

CLARKE—September 28, at Montrose, Mussoorie, of heart disease, Margaret E Clarke, wife of George R Clarke, aged 58 years.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

∴ ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1899.

WAR at last! Months since we predicted that such was the only possible outcome of the new diplomacy, which lost no opportunity of enlarging and envenoming a very dangerous controversy. We now learn that Lord Lansdowne bitterly complains that the Colonial Office acted throughout without the slightest regard to the Military situation. Under such circumstances it is easy to understand how it is that it has been left to the Transvaal Government to deliver an ultimatum, and fix the day for the commencement of hostilities. With an apparent generosity, of which no European Power has set an example, the Pretorian Government on Monday notified that, if the British forces concentrating on the Transvaal Frontier were not withdrawn, hostilities would be commenced on Thursday (yesterday). The War Office in London forthwith quickened its pace. Four transports were at once chartered, and since then some of the largest vessels of the P. and O. fleet have been taken up to hurry re-inforcements out to Natal. The contingent from India has begun to arrive, and, before the end of the week, the position on the Natal Frontier, very precarious ten days ago, will be greatly strengthened. Once the Transvaalers realised, as they evidently have done, that war was a foregone conclusion, and could not be avoided, every day's delay in utilising the preponderance of force, which they certainly possessed for weeks past, seemed playing with destiny. They were allowing a golden opportunity, not likely to recur, to pass by unimproved. So evident was this that, according to the Allahabad paper, private advices from South Africa, received a couple of days ago, stated that the British troops at the front were by no means certain that the Boers would not commence operations before the reinforcements arrived. Our contemporary adds that, "looking at the way they have our small force well-nigh ringed in at the north-eastern corner of Natal, it must be obvious that, if they mean war, now is their opportunity." The "opportunity" became evident at least a month since. But it has not been lost. General Joubert has advanced and General Symons is retreating before him. Newcastle is gone and with it the Laing's Nek tunnel. There are, of course, people who think that, having waited so long, the Transvaalers might have been better advised to leave it to the other side to begin the war. Now that they have struck the first blow, many people in England, who would have blamed the Government for forcing on the war, will now be relieved on the point of conscience, and regard the Boers as the peace-breakers. The embargo on gold and railway trucks about to be sent to the Cape stand in the same category. But no European Power would permit a large amount of gold and four hundred railway trucks to be sent across the country with war a question of hours. The law of self-preservation is held to justify every measure conducive to the safety of the State under such circumstances. There was a great outcry during the Franco-German War when the Prussians, hearing that French gunboats were coming up the Seine, seized British ships at Rouen and sank them in the stream to keep the gunboats at a safe distance. But the act was perfectly in consonance with principles of International law. The private owners of the gold mines will no doubt be given receipts, and promises to pay, to be redeemed on the restoration of peace. But this incident also will be turned to account to arouse the public indignation against such high-handed measures. The costs will be, in legal phrase, costs in the cause.

THE report of the Committee of the Bombay Millowners Association for the year 1898, laid before a meeting of that body in March last, has been recently issued from the press. One would hardly have expected that the prominence of first place would have been assigned to the proposed inspection of economisers under a certain section of the Boilers Inspection Act, which seems to have escaped the attention of the Government for seven years. But the incident apparently made a greater impression on the millowners than the losses and anxiety caused by the plague, or the overstocked condition of markets of the Farther East, which rendered yarns unsaleable and led the Chinese merchants to propose that the Bombay mills should run short time. Certainly the proposal to inspect economisers, or heating boxes employed to utilise heat, as if they were not, like boilers, liable to explosion, was calculated to add considerably to the many difficulties which then confronted the industry. The inspection would involve the stopping of the engines; and a circular informed agents and owners that they were to give a respite of one or two days—"other than Sundays"—on which the works could be most conveniently stopped. That, of course, would cause great inconvenience and loss of money, without any special benefit. The Government were, therefore, memorialised to cancel the order the Collector had passed on the subject. It was pointed out that the subject had been fully discussed before the Legislative Council, and it was generally agreed that Section 3 (a) of the Act did not apply to an economiser, which is not "a vessel for generating steam, or wherein steam is generated under pressure," and is not an "apparatus closely attached to the boiler." No economiser is less than 38 feet distant from the boiler, and many are even still more detached. Government declared that it had always been intended to include economisers in the section which defines the term 'boiler' to include "any cylinder or vessel into which steam under pressure is admitted. The Committee returned to the charge, realising the fact that, in consequence of the representations of the millowners the clause as originally drafted was amended by the addition of the words "and any steam chest, or other apparatus closely attached thereto." Sir Raymond West explained to the Council the meaning attached to these words:—"They mean, of course, only steam chests which are attached to the boilers." That was the original view of the Government, for during seven years no steps were taken to cause economisers to be inspected. The Government replied that the intention was to secure the inspection of economisers closely attached to boilers, and, according to their information, no economisers were to be found in Bombay, or in the mofussil, which were not closely attached. The Committee were asked to state whether, to their knowledge, there were in Bombay, or elsewhere in the Presidency, economisers not closely attached to the boilers; and, if so, in what factories. The Committee submitted plans of boilers and economisers, showing that the necessity of encasing economisers in brickwork at a distance from the boilers, which were connected with them by a feed-pipe three or more inches in diameter, rendered it impossible to have the distance less than thirty-eight feet, and in some instances it was ten or twelve feet more. The section was intended for steam chests or domes closely attached to boilers, and the fact that for many years no inspection had been proposed, and no rules for inspection had been passed, showed that inspection was not contemplated by the Government. There the question rests, and it is to be hoped that it will so remain.

Another of what may be termed the minor worries of a year of great tribulation was the action taken by the Health Department to restrain the growing smoke nuisance, which is fast covering Bombay with a pall at times scarcely second to that of London itself. In September, 1898, Dr. Weir, the Health Officer, informed the Committee that the nuisance was becoming so great that he was taking measures with a view to prosecutions, seeing that, although he had frequently called attention to the subject, no permanent improvement had been effected. The letter was circulated amongst the millowners, urging the desirability in the interests of the mills of taking every possible care to lessen the smoke. The Committee represented to the Municipal authorities that Bombay is essentially a manufacturing city, and that the conditions in regard to smoke are by no means so bad as those in Manchester, Glasgow, Birmingham, and other English manufacturing centres. They also pleaded that Indian (and Japanese) coals are now generally used in Bombay mills, owing to the excessive rise in the price of Cardiff coal, due to the strike of Welsh miners. And here we come on the one of the two solitary, and as it were quite accidental, references to the crowning horror of the year:—"Moreover the mill industry is not in a flourishing condition." The correspondence was closed by a reminder from Mr. Leask, on behalf of the Health Officer, that, as Indian and Japanese coal give out a great deal of smoke, it is the duty of mill agents to see that greater care and more supervision should be exercised over the process of firing. That is undoubtedly true, and not the less so that the Bombay mills—like the Indian steamship companies and the railways—have effected very large economies, through the substitution of Bengal coal for Welsh, in the years that have passed since the great strike. The millowners may claim credit for giving ready heed to every suggestion of the Executive Health Officer to guard the welfare of the mill-hands in the city and suburbs.

It was necessary to consider, during the year, two proposals to restrict the hours of work in the Bombay mills. The Special Inspector of Factories in Bengal desired to be informed whether there was any arrangement between the Bombay millowners to close early on Saturdays. The majority of managers and assistants in Bengal desire to curtail the hours on Saturday and close at 3 p m. or at 2 p.m., or, according to the latest proposal, at midday. But, a few mills refusing to agree, nothing could be done. The Chamber of Commerce expressed the frank opinion that all machinery should stop at 2 p.m. Sir Alexander Mackenzie expressed his pleasure that early closing would be effected with legislation; but voluntary co-operation for such a purpose was impracticable. The Jute Association proposed a fifteen-hours'-day during four days of the week, and closure at noon on Saturdays. The Committee of the Bombay Millowners replied to this question that there was no agreement on the subject in Bombay, that there is nothing in common between the jute industry in Bengal and the cotton industry in Bombay, and any interference with the hours of labour would hamper trade. Moreover the hours of labour in this city average less than the number proposed by the Jute Association. Two months later the Chinese merchants of Hong Kong who deal in Indian yarns telegraphed that the Chinese markets were overstocked, and that it was a matter of extreme urgency to work short time in Bombay and diminish the shippings. But the Japanese and Chinese mills were working full-blast, the latter day and night; and the Committee declined to enhance the cost of working the Bombay mills by curtailing the hours of work, unless competitors in the extreme East did the same. This they had not the faintest notion of doing, and the Bombay mills continued manufacturing yarn at a loss, so as to hold their ground in the Chinese markets when matters improved. That was good generalship, though no doubt a serious strain on some of the mills. The Shanghai mills, it is well to note in this connection, are in the hands of foreign—not British—capitalists. They do not seem to pay, but the investors look to the future for large profits.

THE general health of Bombay City as indicated in the returns up to Tuesday is not so satisfactory as it has been of late, although, when a comparison is made, it is vastly better than in 1898. The total deaths number 729, against 667 last week, but the deaths from plague are recorded as 83, which is only one more than the number last week. It may be, however, safely assumed that the actual deaths from plague far exceed the record, the disparity being accounted for by concealment of cases and false declarations as to the cause of death. Fever and pulmonary diseases are the chief contributors to the death-roll, while sporadic cases of small-pox still occur, and measles are prevalent. In the mofussil plague is very virulent, claiming victims in towns and remote villages. The only satisfactory feature is the gradual awakening of the people to the value of inoculation, and no doubt this is due to the influence of high officials and educated native gentlemen who are coming out boldly in support of the use of the prophylactic, while the severity of the visitation may also be a helpful factor. The advocacy of inoculation is unfortunately confined chiefly to the towns, and its efficacy there, in arresting the progress of the disease, is instantly noticed. For instance, Belgaum City contains a population of 28,000, and during the week ending September 22nd there were 29 cases and 25 deaths; while in the same week in the smaller localities comprising Belgaum District there were 753 cases and 515 deaths. The figures for Dharwar and Hubli work out to about the same proportion, and the beneficial effect of inoculation is strikingly shown up by a comparison of the population of Nasik and parts of Poona District, where the pestilence is carrying off 1,600 persons per week. The former towns are situated in the heart of the plague-stricken area, and such results cannot be referred to chance. Instances can be multiplied, and Sangli in Kohlapore State affords an unhappy example. Its population is nearly 15,000, and the victims to plague for the week specified total at 284! Hyderabad (Sind) is just now passing through a period of affliction, but, owing to the efforts of the Commissioner and his officers, the inhabitants are offering themselves freely for inoculation. The returns show a decrease, if it is only small, but it is probable that in the near future this locality will find the same result as has been the experience of other districts wherein the people have accepted the remedy science has discovered. Inoculation in Bombay is going ahead, for during the week 2,602 persons comprising all castes were operated upon, and 169 underwent the operation for the second time. Whether Bombay is destined to suffer severe affliction for a further season, or the anticipated outbreak will be of a mild character, it is not exaggeration to remark that if people accept inoculation at this or an increasing rate, it will be advantageous not only to the physical but also to the commercial interests of the community at large.

THE report prepared by Mr. S. M. Edwardes, Assistant Collector, on the working of the Indian Cotton Duties Act in the Bombay Presidency during the past official year meets with commendation from the Customs Commissioner and from the Government. From the concise, clear, and interesting account of the work of the department, satisfactory evidence is gathered of the steady recovery of the cotton industry from the depressing effects of the plague panic. The production of yarn increased by 13·9 per cent over the previous year and by 21·7 per cent over 1896-97. The increase in the manufacture of cotton goods was 10·5 per cent over 1897-98 and 13·7 over the preceding twelve months. Probably the most positive evidence of the reviving condition of the industry is the fact that the duty was recovered without difficulty. The amount of revenue collected under the Act was Rs. 11,07,365, or 18 per cent more than in 1897-98 and 24·5 per cent in excess of the previous year's total. The outstanding balance at the end of the year was slightly more than in the preceding period, but this was due to the postponement of assessments on account of discrepancies in some of the mill accounts. Ten new mills were opened during the year, four being at Bombay, three at Ahmedabad and one each at Viramgam, Sholapur, and Dharwar. Excluding three hosiery factories there are now in the Presidency 118 mills, of which 67 are spinning mills, 50 combine spinning and weaving, and one is a weaving shed only. An interesting tabular statement in the report shows that in the 39 years since 1860 the number of cotton mills in the Bombay Presidency has grown from three to 118, the most notable increase, of course, having occurred in Bombay itself, where there are now 74 mills as compared with two in 1860. In Gujarat there are now 34, the number there having almost doubled since 1890.

THE Bank of Bombay, yesterday, raised its rate of interest on demand loans on Government Paper to 6 per cent.

WITH effect from the date of Mr. H. Scannell's retirement, Mr. J. B. W. Biddle is appointed fourth grade District Superintendent of Police; Mr. H. R. Hume is appointed fifth grade District Superintendent, and Mr. J. W. Fellowes and Mr. D. G. Ommanney have been respectively appointed first and second grade Assistant Superintendent.

WITH effect from the date of Mr. W. J. Holland's retirement, Mr. E. F. Green has been appointed fourth grade District Superintendent of Palice, Mr. H. Pogson has been appointed fifth grade District Superintendent. and Mr. R. M. Phillips and Mr. T. S. Greenaway have respectively been appointed first and second grade assistant Superintendents.

MAJOR M. A. T. COLLIE, M. B. C. M., I. M. S., Acting Superintendent of Mathern, in the district of Kolaba, has been appointed a third class magistrate in that district and is invested with certain additional powers.

MR. F. K. BOYD, I. C. S., Assistant Collector in the district of Belgaum, has been appointed a first the ass magistrate in that district.

MR. G. W. HATCH, I.C.S., is appointed Assistant Collector at Ratnagiri.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL D. C. DAVIDSON, I.M.S., is reappointed Superintendent of Mahableshwar for a further term of one year.

MR. E. LAWRENCE, B.A., I.C.S., has been appointed Senior Collector and to do duty as Collector and District Registrar at Thana, and to be member and President of the Local Board. Mr. R. A. Lamb, I.C.S., is appointed Junior Collector.

THE services of Second Lieutenant J. H. W. Morgan, I.S.C., are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India.

LIEUTENANT F. P. C. KEILY, I.S.C., has been appointed on plague duty in Poona Cantonment.

CAPTAIN F. J. MOBERLEY, D. S. O., I.S.C., has been appointed on plague duty at Nasik and Lieutenants H. C. Nicholas, I. S. C., and Mr. H. B. Geddes, I. S. C., at Poona.

MR. F. ST. J. GEBBIE, Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, is promoted to first grade; and to Executive Engineer, third grade, temporary rank.

MR. A. S. M. RITCHIE, Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, is transferred from the Poona to the Kaira and Panch Mahals District and appointed as Executive Engineer in the famine relief operations on the Gohdra-Baroda Chord Railway.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending 3rd Oct. was 729, giving a death-rate of 44·29 per annum per thousand as against 60·81 the corresponding period of last year, and 42·58 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 85 died from fever; 6, small-pox; 12, measles; 2, cholera, 83, plague; 1, leprosy; 122, phthisis; 50, diseases of the nervous system; 101, affections of the respiratory organs; 40, diarrhoea; 25, dysentery; 29, still-born; 76, old age and debility; 11, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—31 Jain; 32 Brahmin; 1 Lingaet; 5 Bhattia; 350 Hindu of other caste; 87 Hindu low-caste; 150 Musalman; 35 Parsee; 5 Jew; 24 Native Christian; 5 Eurasian; European; 2 Negro-African, 1 Buddhist. The total number of births was 291 as against 260, the corresponding period of last year, and 298 the average over the past five years.

AT the meeting of the Municipal Corporation, yesterday, it was resolved to appoint a committee to report on the applications made by Messrs. Turner, Hoar and Co., Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co., and Mr. J. B. Foster, for permission to establish station and lay down cables, &c., for the supply of electric light and power in the City.

YESTERDAY at the High Court, a Full Bench, composed of the Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Candy, and Mr. Justice Tyabjee sat to hear the argument of a rule *nisi*, calling upon Mr. Hiralal D. Saraya, of the firm of Messrs. Hiralal, Mulla and Mulla, solicitors, and Mr. Lowjee N. Wadia, barrister-at-law, to show cause why they should not be dealt with in the way of court discipline by being struck off the rolls, suspended, or otherwise dealt with, for making certain remarks in a Sessions Court case at Ahmedabad, heard before the Additional Sessions Judge, Mr. F. X. DeSouza, in which Nagindas Lallubhai, brother in-law of Mr. Hiralal, was the accused. The Full Bench heard the arguments of the Hon. Mr. Scott, Advocate-General, for the Crown; of Mr. Macpherson, on behalf of the Incorporated Law Society; of Mr. L. N. Wadia, for himself; and of Mr. Anderson, for Mr. Hiralal; and took time to consider their decision.

IT is stated that the King's Royal Rifles and the Gloucestershire Regiment, which recently embarked from Calcutta for South Africa, will, in the event of war being declared, be employed in Mounted Infantry work at the Cape. The Rifles went through Mounted Infantry drill at the Cape and about 600 of the battalion were thoroughly schooled over a great portion of the country. The Glostershires have also gone through mounted drill, and there are about 300 men who can be employed as Mounted Infantry. The only difficulty will be the supply of horses for the purpose, but arrangements are being made to draft a contingent of animals from Cavalry Corps now in India and ship them to the Cape.

THERE has been a tremendous and unprecedented rush of work at the Indian Government Telegraph Office at Karachi, since Saturday. The natives are telegraphing freely all over Sind, giving large orders for produce at almost any price. On Sunday, during the whole day, the crowd round the doors of the Booking Office was enormous, and over five hundred massages within twenty-four hours were handed in for transmission. The excitement still continues, and native merchants here seem regardless of the prices they have to pay for food-stuffs, which it is believed they are buying up for shipment to Bombay and the Coast ports.

IT is notified for information that the Indian Troop Service Transport Nubia has been withdrawn from service, and her voyages have been cancelled for the current trooping season.

THE Goanese Manager of the Railway Refreshment Room, Gwalior, fell off the platform under the carriages as the Up Bombay Mail ran into the station. Both his legs below the knees were cut clean off. He was removed to the hospital in a precarious condition.

MR. SAVAGE LANDOR is said to be on his way back to Almora, his expedition into Nepal not having been of long duration. Whether he succeeded in crossing the frontier or not is as yet uncertain; the reports brought in to Almora being contradictory.

IT is understood that the visit of the Metropolitan to Simla may result in some additions to the rules for the use of Anglican Churches which may tend to make them more acceptable to Presbyterians and Wesleyans. Dr. Welldon is said to be most anxious to arrive at a satisfactory settlement of this question, and his visit to the Viceroy, whose broad sympathies are well known, is expected to result in further concessions. But these will probably have to be submitted to the Secretary of State, so that there may be some delay in announcing them.

AT Boulogne on Sept. 12 a young woman, said to be a street hawker, threw some vitriol over a party of English excursionists. She took to flight, but was arrested. The victims are W. Blaney, W. Olive, and E. Motte, all stokers in the electric lighting department of the Victoria Hotel, London. They had run over from Margate by the steamer Conqueror, and had not long landed, says the correspondent of the *Standard*, before the act was perpetrated. As they were quietly strolling along the Rue Victor Hugo they were suddenly hailed by a Frenchwoman of about thirty years of age, a hawker, named Thibal, who was walking in the roadway. The three men turned round at once, and at the same moment the woman, who was carrying a small can, holdidg about a litre of vitriol, hurled the burning liquid at them. They were more or less seriously burnt about the face and neck, and their clothes were profusely sprinkled with the liquid, which burned into their garments. At the shouts of the victims a crowd collected, and the wounds of the injured men were hastily dressed by the English chemist, opposite whose premises the attack took place. Fortunately, the vitriol was thrown from a distance, and not with unerring aim, so the Englishmen avoided most of the liquid, the greater part striking a large door of a private residence, from which it removed the paint. Had the woman's aim been better directed, the consequences would have been much more serious. Meanwhile the woman had calmly walked away, but a hue and cry being raised, she was taken into custody some distance from the scene of the outrage. When brought before the commissary, who is making a full inquiry into the affair, her demeanour was very strange. Several witnesses have been heard, but there is not much to be gleaned from their statements. It is generally admitted that Thibal is of weak intellect, and not wholly responsible for her actions.

MRS. WILLIAMSON, of Over Dinsdale Hall, near Darlington, was killed while driving to a dinner party with her husband on September 14th. A pony-trap collided with the carriage, and the shaft penetrating the window so injured Mrs. Williamson's chest that she died in a short time.

ON Saturday night three thieves made a determined attempt to rob the Railway Quarters at Peshawar cantonment. The chowkidar who was on the alert, made for them pursuing them so close that they had to fire upon him to keep him off, at the third shot he was hit in the leg and the thieves got away. The man is now in hospital, but doing well. It is believed to be the work of local "badmashes."

FORT Chabrol still holds out, but some of the garrison are reported to be seriously ill. The police and Municipal Guards on September 13 ascertained that provisions were being supplied to the "garrison," in the Grand Occident. As a result, an apartment on the opposite side of the street was entered and three men and a woman arrested. In the room was found over a quarter of a ton of meat, bread, and vegetables. The plan adopted was to throw a cord from the room window to the roof of the "Anti-Juif" offices, and then send parcels across. Owing to the string of one of these breaking a loaf fell into the street, and this incident led to the discovery of the means for victualling the house. The men and women are in custody.

PREPARATIONS are being made at the Luxembourg for the meeting of the Senate next week as the High Court of Justice. Meanwhile, the Procureur has drawn up a supplementary report on additional evidence against M. Deroulede and his fellow-prisoners. It is announced that it will probably be unnecessary to bring any of the prisoners before the High Court of Justice at its first sitting, which will be of a strictly formal character. The senators will simply constitute themselves into a High Court of Justice, and receive communication of the documents, which will be handed to the Court's Commission of Inquiry.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

WAR AT LAST.

THE TRANSVAAL'S ULTIMATUM.

HOSTILITIES TO COMMENCE YESTERDAY.

LONDON, OCT. 5. 9-25 A. M.

Notwithstanding denials in some quarters it is stated at Brussels, on good authority, that Dr. Leyds, the diplomatic agent in Europe for the Transvaal Government, has received confirmation of the ultimatum to the British Government which was delivered to Mr. Conyngham Greene, the British Agent at Pretoria, on Monday, and in which the Transvaal Government stated that hostilities would be commenced on Thursday (to-day) unless their demand for the withdrawal of the British forces from the border were complied with.

THE BEGINNING OF DISASTERS.

ADVANCE OF THE BOERS.

BRITISH FALLING BACK.

LONDON, OCT. 5, 10-50 A.M.

The *Daily Telegraph* in a despatch from Newcastle, dated yesterday, states that the Boers began to advance to-day (Wednesday) with a general movement of their artillery.

The British are preparing to abandon Natal territory from the frontier to Glencoe, and General Sir Penn Symons is prepared to evacuate Newcastle in 24 hours.

GENERAL WHITE HASTENING TO THE FRONT.

General Sir George White is hastening to Durban with the utmost speed from Capetown.

THE REPORTED BRITISH ADVANCE INTO THE FREE STATE.

The report that the British were entering the Orange Free State from Kimberley is not true.

NEWCASTLE IN DANGER.

SURRENDER IMMINENT.

THE MILITARY UNABLE TO HELP.

OCT. 5, 1-10 P.M.

The Premier of Natal has cabled to Newcastle that the military cannot assist the town, which he believes the Boers are about to attack, and advises the town to surrender as assistance would be futile.

PEACE MISSION TO PRETORIA.

A LITTLE LATE.

Messrs. Schreiner and Hoffmeyer have gone to Pretoria on a mission of peace.

AN ULTIMATUM TO GREAT BRITAIN.

OCT. 5, MIDNIGHT.

Strong rumours are current that the Transvaal has sent an ultimatum to the British Government, demanding the withdrawal of the British Forces from the frontier within 48 hours. It is even stated that the limit has almost expired.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.

The 5th Lancers have arrived at Ladysmith.

CONFERENCE OF LIBERAL LEADERS.

A Conference of Liberal leaders was held yesterday. Lord Rosebery, Sir W. V. Harcourt and Mr. Morley were not present, and nothing was decided.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman will speak at Maidstone to-morrow.

MORE TRANSPORTS CHARTERED.

LONDON, OCT. 4.

The Government have chartered the Peninsular and Oriental steamers Formosa and Oriental to convey troops to the Cape.

The steamer Nubia also goes to the Cape instead of taking out the Indian reliefs.

HIGH-HANDED MEASURES IN THE TRANSVAAL.

The Transvaal has seized half a million of gold which was going to Capetown, and also retains possession of about 400 Railway trucks belonging to the Cape.

ARRIVAL OF BOMBAY TRANSPORTS AT DURBAN.

DURBAN, OCT. 5.

The following transports have arrived at Durban from India all well :—

The Sutlej and City of London with the Devons.

The Booldana with the 53rd Field Battery.

The Purnea with the King's Royal Rifles.

The Pundua with the 19th Hussars.

Sir A. Hunter, Chief of the Staff, is on the City of London.

DISSATISFACTION IN ENGLAND.

FAILURE OF TRANSPORT ARRANGEMENTS.

MINISTERIAL RECRIMINATION.

ALLAHABAD, OCT. 5.

The London correspondent of the "Pioneer" wires October 4 :—

General Sir Redvers Buller has still received no instructions as to taking command in South Africa.

It is rumoured that undercurrents of dissatisfaction exist among Ministers at the miscarriage and delay of Military measures. The utter failure of transport arrangements is by one side attributed to the fact of a civilian controlling the War Office.

Lord Lansdowne, on the other hand, complains that the Colonial Office acted throughout with an absolute disregard of the Military aspects of the situation.

Competent judges fear a complete Army Corps cannot be placed on the field before Christmas.

The Remount Department are ransacking Europe and America, and buying at emergency prices mules and horses which still require to be broken.

Public discontent is rising and is bound to find early expression, coupled, possibly, with a tribute of admiration that is universally felt at the smartness and the thoroughness of the Indian movements.

Peace meetings are everywhere over-ridden, and adverse resolutions drowned by cheers for the Government and the singing of the National Anthem.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

RISE IN THE BANK OF ENGLAND RATE.

LONDON, OCT. 5.

The Bank of Eungland has this day raised its rate of discount to 5 per cent.

FIGHTING NEAR BERBERA.

A telegram from Jibutil states that a British force has landed on the Somali Coast and fought the Pretender and his Mahdist followers near Berbera.

Twenty-seven natives were killed in the action.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, OCT. 5.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Clyde, with the homeward English mail of the 30th ultimo, arrived here at 10 a.m., to-day.

SUEZ, OCT. 5.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Britannia, with the outward mails of the 28th ultimo, left here at 10 a.m. to-day.

DEATH OF MR. JOHN DONALDSON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCT. 5.

A telegram from home announces the death, yesterday, of Mr. John Donaldson, known some years ago in Calcutta in connection with the building of jetties. Since then he has been a partner in Messrs and Thorneycroft Company, which constructed the famous yacht Shamrock.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. A. R. Lilley, Executive Engineer, P. W. D, is posted to Bombay, while Mr. C. H. Holme, Executive Engineer, retires with effect from the 15th instant.

MILITARY NEWS.

Major-General Egerton has returned from home and resumed command of the Punjab Frontier Force.

Brigadier-General Blaksley, Colonel on the Staff, Artillery, Bombay, has six months' urgent leave home immediately.

Lieutenant Ready becomes Adjutant of the Welsh Regiment, Ahmednagar, vice Braudreth, whose tenure is expiring.

PLAGUE IN POONA.

*POONA, OCT. 4.

There were 34 cases and 31 deaths recorded in the city to-day, the total mortality being 44. In Sukerwar and Budhawar Peth plague is still bad ; in Cantonment there were 2 cases and 2 deaths ; in the suburbs 1 case ; in the District 122 cases and 76 deaths ; Bhosri 18 cases, 10 deaths ; Uruli 9 cases, 10 deaths ; Mandvi 14 cases, 11 deaths ; Khandala 2 cases, 1 death.

[* Delayed in transmission.]

INOCULATION EFFECTIVE.

POONA, OCT. 5.

There were 19 cases and 27 deaths recorded in the City to-day the total mortality being 42 :—in the Cantonment 1 case, 3 deaths ; in the suburban area 3 cases, 1 death ; in the district 201 cases, 170 deaths; in Kothrad 13 cases, 17 deaths ; in Kirkee 6 cases, 5 deaths ; in Lanowli 9 cases, 6 deaths ; Kondwa 18 cases, 12 deaths ; Dapodi 15 cases.

There are now nine plague patient in the Sassoon Hospital. All are doing well except Master Lobo. Altogether 54 patients have been admitted since the beginning of the epidemic. 24 have died : of these 20 being Eurasians, and four Europeans. Out of the 54 only one was inoculated, and he recovered.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

ROVERS' TOURNAMENT.

SEMI-FINAL ROUND.

ROYAL IRISH *vs.* SOUTH LANCASHIRE REGIMENT.

THE semi-final tie between these teams, which resulted in a draw of one goal each on Wednesday evening, was re-played yesterday morning on the Cooperage. There was a moderate attendance of spectators. The Lancashire men gave the Irish a fairly good game, but the scoring was restricted to one side. In the first half Plunkett put on two goals for the Irish, and in the second period added two more. The South Lancashire made several good attempts, but failed to find the net ; and when the whistle blew the Irish were the victors by four goals to none. In the game the best team won. Mr. Parker of the Rovers Club was the referee.

WELSH REGIMENT *vs.* ROYAL FUSILIERS.

These teams met in the semi-final last evening, and in the result the best team lost. There were slight changes in the constitution of the elevens, as compared with the second round. In the Welsh ranks Patch took the place of Fullcher among the forwards, and in the Fusiliers' team Hilton played back instead of Tibball, while Burke took Hilton's position at right half back.

Owing to some of the previous games having been finished in semi-darkness, an early start was made, and when the Fusiliers kicked off against the Band Stand there were but few spectators present. Later on, however, there was a big crowd, and it was generally anticipated that the Welsh would come out winners, to give the Royal Irish a "turn-up" in the final. The unexpected, however, happens in football as in other matters. After the opening exchanges the Irish invaded, but the Fusiliers quickly relieved, and entering the other half Brennan got past Simons and beat Adams with a rather soft low shot, scoring within five minutes of the start. After a spell of even play the Fusiliers again pressed and kept the Welsh backs busy defending. A free kick enabled the Welsh to attack, but the Fusiliers relieved, and taking it along nicely were almost in, Adams just saving. The Welsh men replied by carrying play to the other end and had a chance, but only a fruitless corner resulted. The Fusiliers next got away with a pretty dribble but Smith effected a smart save. By attractive passing the Fusiliers got up again, and Love sent in from the wing, but the ball went over. The Fusiliers kept up the pressure for a time, but the Welsh, smartening up, gave a pretty exhibition and frequently beat their opponents. After a bit of fine passing Watts sent in well, but the shot was too strong, and the ball passed over. Stormey next sent in a capital one, which just missed, and half time arrived directly afterwards with the Fusiliers leading by a goal to nil.

Resuming, the Welsh livened up, and at once placed the Fusiliers on the defensive. They had repeated hard lines in not scoring early and eventually, when the ball was put through, the whistle screamed for "off side." They maintained the pressure, but still luck was against them. Pretty passing brought them up in front of the goal, and Patch sent across to Thomas, but he failed to get in his kick, and what looked like a certain goal was lost. A Fusilier relieved with a fine dribble, but the Welsh came again and once more ran the sphere over the line. Following the kick out the Fusiliers travelled down, and were awarded a free kick, but Llewllyn and Shipstone eased the pressure. Lewellyn, who was playing a sterling game, thereafter had a shot from mid-way, which just went by. The Welsh tried all they knew in the passing game, but the Fusiliers managed to keep them out. Lewellyn took the ball along with a splendid dribble, but again the effort failed, Beatie clearing well. The Welsh had almost the whole of the game in this half, but could not reach the net. Towards the close the Fusiliers took up the attack, but when the whistle blew the score was unaltered, and the game ended in a rather lucky win for the Fusiliers.

Score : RoyalFusiliers, one goal ; Welsh Regiment, *nil*.

Teams :—Royal Fusiliers Goal, Regan; backs, Beattie and Hilton; half backs, Burke, Stephens and Searle; forwards, Love, Carter, Brennan, Stormey and Miles.

Welsh Regiment :—Goal, Adams ; backs, Simon and Llewellyn ; half backs, Smith, Allen, and Hayden; forwards, Watts, Patch, Thomas, Parsland and Shipstone.

Referee, Mr. Parker, Rovers Club.

The final between the Royal Irish and the Royal Fusiliers will be played to-morrow evening. 'Kick-off' at 4-45. This evening the Rovers and the Shropshire Regimental team will meet in a "friendly" match. The following well represent the Rovers :—Goal, Howson ; backs, Walton and Scrafton ; half backs, Smardon, Reynolds, and Parker ; forwards, Latta, Preston, Manning, Thomas and Fisher.

INOCULATION IN BOMBAY.

Mr. Cassum Moosa, Agent to H. H. the Aga Khan, has again held a successful inoculation meeting in Imamwada Road. The Khojas, who are thoroughly satisfied as to the benefits of inoculation, have evidently been telling those around them, with the result that Hindoos and Mahomedans of all castes and sects come forward and become inoculated.

Mr. Cassum Moosa has placed his own house in Imamwada Road at the disposal of the Plague authorities and holds inoculation meetings there on Mondays and Fridays. Any one wishing to view the proceeding or undergo inoculation is at liberty to do so, whilst refreshing iced drinks are to be had on the spot. So far the best success has attended these gatherings, over 150 inoculations being effected on each separate occasion.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

YESTERDAY afternoon the monthly meeting of the Bombay Corporation was held at the Municipal Buildings, Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola presiding.

THE USE OF UNDERGROUND ROOMS.

The Commissioner forwarded a report from the Health Officer with reference to a resolution of the Corporation in regard to underground rooms. The Health Officer saw no objection, in large business premises, to underground rooms being used solely for the warehousing of goods, or in the case of an hotel for keeping heavy stores. He would object to such rooms being used as workshops or in which persons would be employed in any trade or business, as the air in such rooms would be unwholesome. If, however, underground rooms were permitted the following conditions should be laid down :—"The subsoil of the site of the underground room should be properly drained, and the site should be covered with a thick layer of cement or other impervious material. There should be a proper damp-proof course in the walls, and the walls themselves should be coated with some impervious material. The underground room should be at least 8 ft. high, 4 ft. of which should be above the surface of the street or ground adjoining. A continuous external open area, at least 3 ft. wide, should be provided along the frontage of the room. The underground room should be provided with a window of adequate size for light and ventilation."

Dr. Katrak, in moving that the report be recorded, said it was the duty of the Corporation to see that the practice of utilising underground rooms should not be extended. Personally he would like them not to allow underground rooms at all ; but Bombay was a commercial city, where, perhaps for business purposes, underground rooms might be useful. Therefore it would not be politic to disallow them entirely. But he agreed with the Health Officer that they should not be allowed to be used as workshops.—The motion was adopted.

NAMING THE ROADS.

The Corporation considered a memorandum from the Commissioner forwarded for sanction to the proposal made by the Executive Engineer to name the three roads adjoining the Sassoon Dock, constructed by the Port Trustees and handed over to the Municipality for maintenance, as Sassoon Dock Road No. 1, Sassoon Dock Road No. 2, and Sassoon Dock Cross Road.

Mr. Kursondas Chhubildas moved that the proposal be sanctioned.

Mr. C. N. Wadia moved an amendment to the effect that these roads should be named after the late Dr. K. N. Bahadurji, Dr. Peter Peterson and Mr. Abdoola M. Dharamsy, and the Commissioner be requested to consider the advisability of naming these roads as suggested

Dr. Viegas seconded the amendment, which was agreed to.

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

A letter to the President from the Secretary to Government, Educational Department, was considered. It ran as follows :—"I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 13th of July 1899, enquiring what grant Government proposed to make to the Corporation, on account of primary schools, after the expiry of the quinquennial period of the present grant on 31st March 1900, and in reply to state that while His Excellency the Governor in Council recognises the efforts made by the Corporation for the development of primary education in the city of Bombay, he regrets that in the present circumstances it is not possible to hold out any hope of increasing the grant made from Provincial Revenues to the Corporation on account of primary schools."

Mr. Kabraji moved that the letter be recorded and a copy of it be forwarded to the Joint-Schools Committee for their information. He regretted that the Government had not been so liberally inclined in the matter as they had been in the past. He, however, hoped that the Corporation would show their usual generosity.

The proposition was carried.

A DOCTOR'S GRIEVANCES.

A letter from Dr. K. S. Engineer, complaining against some action of the plague authorities, was considered.

Dr. Katrak moved that, as recommended by the Standing Committee, the applicant be referred to the Plague Commissioner.

Mr. C. N. Wadia remarked that when the correspondence relating to this matter was placed before the Standing Committee he had no opportunity of going through it. But on a subsequent perusal he found that Dr. Engineer had some grounds for complaint, and in justice to that gentleman a fair hearing should be given to him. He, therefore, moved an amendment to the effect that the consideration of the question be postponed for a month, and in the meantime the correspondence be printed and circulated amongst the members.

Mr. Dhondy seconded the amendment.

Dr. Viegas and several other members opposed the amendment on the ground that the matter did not lie within the province of the Corporation, and any interference on their part would bring them in direct conflict with Government who had created a special machinery for carrying out plague measures.

The amendment was rejected and the proposition adopted.

CLOSING OF A WELL.

The Standing Committee recommended that sanction be given for the permanent closing of the well in Narayen Dabholkar Street, and for the payment, out of surplus cash balance, of a sum not exceeding Rs. 850 for the cost of closing the well.

Dr. Katrak moved the adoption of the recommendation. He explained that there had been a subsidence at the spot, and there was only a hole left which would have to be filled up. If any surplus were left after filling up the ground it could be utilised for a memorial to the gentlemen who originally gave the well to the city.

Mr. Kabraji seconded the motion.

Mr. C N. Wadia was afraid that when the spot was filled in it would be generally used as a dumping ground of kutchra.

The motion was adopted.

VENTILATION AND SANITATION OF THEATRES.

Mr. Kaikhosro N. Kabraji moved in accordance with notice 'That the President be requested to forward to Government a copy of the Report No. 5774, dated the 7th July 1899, from the Health Officer, regarding the ventilation and sanitation of the public theatres in the city, and to suggest to them, under the circumstances disclosed in the Report, the desirability of bringing these places of public resort under the control of the Municipal Commissioner, by empowering that officer to license them, after satisfying himself that they are constructed with due regard to ventilation, sanitation and public safety, and are furnished with proper appliances for extinguishing fire and with proper exits for escape in case of fire.'

Mr. Kabraji observed that he dared say members had considered the very able report of the Health Officer, but he was sorry to say that the Corporation seemed to consign the report to oblivion by moving that it be recorded. In moving for the report it was not his intention that the subject should be dropped entirely. He desired that some action should be taken, and he considered that it was the duty of the Corporation to see that the report were acted upon.

The motion was seconded.

Mr. Kalabhoy Lallubhoy said that the Health Officer's report seemed to convey a complete ignorance of the Municipal provisions in regard to public buildings. When the bye-laws were drafted it was expressly intended to include theatres and other public buildings, which were defined. These bye-laws were taken from the English regulations, but unfortunately one bye-law providing for sufficient ventilation had been omitted, and this had caused confusion. If the Corporation would provide means for repairing the omission the object of the motion would be met. It was therefore unnecessary for the report to go to Government, and he moved as an amendment that it be referred back to the Commissioner to suggest a revision of the bye-law.

The President said that an amendment was unnecessary.

Mr Haji YusufHaji Ismail regretted that the second city of the Empire did not possess a decent theatre. Several of their theatres were nothing more than rickety temporary structures, ill-ventilated, and undeserving of the name of theatre or of being a place of public resort. The internal arrangements of some of them were so bad that he was quite surprised that they did not prove painful to the people who went there and passed several hours there. He thought this movement of Mr. Kabraji would lead to good results in improving these rickety places.

Mr. Hassambhoy Visram asked if they stopped the theatres would the owners not come down upon the Corporation for damages ? (Laughter.)

Mr. Wacha admitted that they had got very bad theatres in Bombay, but pointed out that at the Sanitary Congress in London one of the authorities made a strong point of the ill-ventilation of most of the London theatres.

Mr. Kabraji having replied the motion was lost.

Mr. Karsondas Chhabildas : That shows that the bye-laws are powerful. (Laughter.)

QUESTION OF LIGHTING A ROAD.

Mr. K. N. Kabraji moved that the President be requested to inform Government that in the opinion of the Corporation it is desirable that the portion of the Queen's Road, leading from Church Gate Station to the Band Stand be lighted with gas. He remarked that the absence of light on the road, which was a very crowded one, had caused a great deal of inconvenience, and he thought a strong representation should be made to the proper authorities.

Mr. Cuffe seconded the proposition. He wanted to know whether the road in question was vested in Government or the City Improvement Trust. If the latter, the proposition should be modified accordingly. He thought the lighting of the road was a crying want and the authorities should be moved in the matter.

Dr. Viegas said the road was still vested in Government, who, he thought, had not handed over any of their roads to the Trust.

Mr. Hormusji Chothia remarked that the road was used by people chiefly in the evening between half past six and half past seven, and after that very few people were seen passing along the road. He thought the matter was a small one and they should not approach Government at a time when they were pressed for funds in connection with plague and famine.

Mr. Haji Yusuf Haji Ismail moved an amendment for the insertion of words "and electricity" after the word "gas."

Dr. DeMonte seconded the amendment.

Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna was opposed to passing either the proposition or the amendment.

On a division, both the proposition and the amendment were lost.

THE DUST-BINS.

Mr. S. C. Dhondy moved in accordance with notice "That the Corporation are of opinion that a better class of dust-bins should be provided for the city, which should be so contrived as to minimize the nuisance caused by the smell of the kutchra and be at the same time less unsightly in appearance and such as not to expose the kutchra to view. 2. That the Commissioner be requested to advertise a reward of a suitable sum not exceeding Rs. 2,000 to be paid to any person who can suggest a design of his own invention for the construction of such a dust-bin. 3. That the Corporation will be prepared on the recommendation of the Standing Committee to sanction the expenditure of a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,000 to be spent on the proposed reward."

Dr. D. B. Master seconded the proposition.

Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna said that in pursuance of arrangements made by Mr. Acworth the old fashioned dust-bins were being removed and moving carts substituted instead. He admitted that some change was necessary in the present system of removing kutchra. He moved an amendment for retaining the first part of the proposition, but deleting the second and third. The amendment further stated that the Commissioner be requested to give his early attention to the question.

Mr. Kalabhoy Lalloobhai seconded the amendment.

Mr. Hassambhoy Visram was opposed to giving any reward as suggested by Mr. Dhondy.

Mr. Dhakji Kashinathji moved a rider to the effect that the amount of reward be reduced to Rs. 1,000.

Mr. Dhondi accepted the rider.

Mr. Wacha observed that the question should be dealt with by the Corporation in a practical manner. The evil lay not in the construction of the dust-bins or carts, but in the manner in which kutchara was being deposited.

Dr. Bhalchandra's amendment was adopted.

ELECTRIC LIGHT.

Mr. C. N. Wadia, in accordance with a notice, moved "That the letter from the Commissioner with his remarks and copy of draft agreement with reference to applications for permission to establish stations and lay down cables, &c., for the supply of electric light and power in the city, be referred for consideration and report to a Committee consisting of the President, the Hon'ble Mr. Mehta, Khan Bahadur Darashah R. Chichgur, Messrs. H. O. Campbell, A. Mackenzie, Kalabhai Lalloobhai, K. N. Kabraji, Jamshedji Cursetjee Jamsetjee, Hurkisondas Narotumdas, T. W. Cuffe, D. E. Wacha, C. N. Wadia, Burke, Sayani, and Fazulbhoy Visram.

Dr. Dadachanji seconded the proposition.

Mr. Cuffe moved an amendment to the effect that subject to the execution of a formal agreement proposed by the Municipal Commissioner, the applications received from Messrs. Turner Hoar and Co., Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co., and Mr. I. B. Foster for permission to establish station and lay down cables, etc. for the supply of electric light and power in the city be granted He remarked that it was essential in the interests of the public that they ought not to create a monopoly by accepting the application of one party only.

Mr. Lund seconded the amendment.

On a division the amendment was lost, and the original proposition agreed to.

The Corporation then adjourned.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN EXPEDITION.

THE two squadrons of the 5th Dargoon Guards which were returned to Deolali owing to a case of anthrax among the horses will now sail from Prince's Dock, Jetty Shed, on Sunday in transports No. 14 Patiala and No. 20 Virawa and will arrive at Bombay in special trains. The first train with half a squadron for the Patiala will arrive at 5 a.m. ; the 2nd train with half squadron for Virawa will arrive at 5-40 a.m. ; the 3rd train with half squadron for Patiala is due to arrive at 6 a.m. ; and the 4th train with half a squadron for Virawa will arrive at 6-30 a.m.

Lieutenant N. H Ross, R. A. M. Corps, is placed in medical charge of troops proceeding to South Africa on board the transport Virawa. On completion of the voyage he will return immediately to Bombay.

DACOITIES IN KANDEISH.

THE suffering in Kandesh from the failure of the rains is much more severe, a correspondent informs us, than is generally understood. There is great unrest among the population, and serious dacoities have been effected in the district. In one case the victim was robbed of Rs. 19,000 ; in another of Rs. 2,000. Robberies on the high road are far too frequent. The district police, being widely scattered, are unable to arrive in time to overtake the dacoits or the individual robbers. Our informant states that it would seem that the vicinity or the distance of the police is one of the factors of which the contrivers of the dacoities take note. The sowars, who formerly were a useful adjunct to the police force, were disbanded a few years since on the score of economy. The inexpediency of that ill-advised measure is now becoming painfully evident.

THE JOCKEY CLUB STAKES.

THE Jockey Club Stakes of 10,000 sovs. ; the second horse to receive 1,500 sovs., the third 1,000 sovs., the nominator of the winner 400 sovs., and the nominator of the second 200 sovs. out of the stakes ; for then three and four-year olds ; three-year olds to carry 8st. 9lbs. ; four 9st. 4lbs. ; mares and geldings allowed 3lbs. ; those got by stallions advertised to cover at that time at less (including groom's fee) than 100 sovs. allowed 3lbs. at less than 40 sovs. 6lbs., if claimed at the time of naming ; maidens allowed 5lbs. ; allowances accumulative ; any winner (handicaps and selling races excepted) of 500 sovs. to carry 3lbs., of 1,000 sovs. 6lbs., of 3,000 sovs. 9lbs., or the Derby, St. Leger, Grand Prix de Paris, or Princess of Wales's Stakes, 12lbs. extra if carrying full penalty in this last race 14lbs. extra ; A. F.—216 subs, 9 of whom pay 10 sovs, and 495 sovs. Closed September 15th, 1896.

LONDON, Friday, 29th Sept., 1899.

Duke of Westminster's b c Flying Fox, by Orme—Vampire, 3 years	M Cannon	1
Mr R A Oswald's b c Scintillant, by Sheen—Saltire, 3 years	C Wood	2
Mr Leopold de Rothschild's ch c Choson, by Donovan—St Bride, 3 years	T Loates	3
Lord Durham's br c Gerolstein, by St Serf—Geraldine, 4 years		0
Sir R Waldie Griffith's br f Landrail, by St Serf—Thistlefield, 3 years		0
Mr J W Larnach's ch c Jeddah, by Janissary—Pilgrimage, 4 years		0
Mr J E Platt's ch f Sweet Marjorie, by Kendal—St Marguerite, 3 years		0
Mr L Brassey's b c Boniface, by St Simon—Merry Miser, 3 years		0

(Winner trained by J. Porter)

BETTING : 8 to 1 on Flying Fox, 100 to 7 against Scintillant, 50 to 1 Choson.

Won in a canter by four lengths ; a neck between second and third—*Asian.*

THE WRECK OF THE SHIRAVATI.

No further particulars are yet to hand regarding the wreck of the s.s. Shiravati, belonging to Shepherd and Co. The treasure which was on board was not for the Goa Government as previously stated, but was despatched by the British Government, to the following ports :—Funges, Jaitapur, Deogad, Malwan and Vingorla.

MILITARY NEWS.

CAPAIN ROCHE is about to be gazetted to the Adjutancy of the 3rd Hussars, *vice* Captain Kennedy, whose tenure expires on the 27th instant.

According to an Army Order received by the last mail the Commander-in-Chief of the forces at Home has been accorded a personal escort of one Sergeant-Major and 12 rank and file. When carrying out his official inspection in the district a guard of honour of 50 rank and file with two officers (one carrying the regimental colour) and band will attend to receive his lordship at arrival and departure.

THE ALLEGED MURDER PLOT AT KOLHAPUR.

THE ANALYST'S STATEMENT.

ON Tuesday morning the hearing of the case against the pleader, Fernandez, and others charged with the attempt to poison Colonel Wray, the Political Agent, was resumed.

Colonel Wray, examined by the Public Prosecutor said he knew Fernandez but had never seen the other accused. The Hon. Mr. James arrived at Kolhapur on a visit on the 5th August and a dinner was arranged in his honour that evening, at the New Palace. On the same day witness received by post in the afternoon an anonymous letter which ran "Danger—Fernandez Vakil gave Rs. 250 to Agoostin Bootler to poison you at feast, Be guard daily, baker bread. Detective." As soon as he read it he concluded that the writer was aware that the bread was the only article of food consumed at a palace dinner which was not cooked at the Residency. Witness sent for this Dewan and the officer whom he believed to be in charge of the police. After consultation with these gentleman it was decided to send for the Durbar butler. They told the butler that if anything happened to the guests that night he would be the first to be held responsible. He said "You know everything eaten in the Palace is cooked in the Residency." Witness said, "The warning I have received does not allude to the food cooked at the Residency, but to the bread cooked by the baker." At first he showed nothing peculiar but later witness remarked to Mr. Shirgaoker that he looked exceedingly confused and burst out into a profuse perspiration. Witness mentioned Fernandez's name and told him that the warning mentioned that he had received money from Fernandez. He replied "I scarcely know Fernandez to speak to." Whilst they were talking a man came by with a basket on his head. Witness was told he was the *rotiwalla* and asked him what he was doing in his compound seeing they never had baker's bread. He said he had brought the dog's bread and was going his rounds. Witness asked : "Have you taken the bread to the Palace ?" He responded : "No ; a man has been from the Palace to the baker's to fetch it." When he said this his head suddenly began to shake.

The Public Prosecutor : What do you imply by the shaking ?

The accused (Fernandez) : I object to this question.

The Magistrate : On what grounds ?

The accused : It is taking the opinion of the witness.

The Public Prosecutor : What impression did the man's shaking make on you ?—I concluded he had some guilty knowledge and I remarked so to Mr. Shirgaokar at the time.

Witness told his ex-butler Philip, who had been with him for 23 years, that immediately before the guests went into the dinning-room he was to cause to be removed all the rolls that were on the table. In the meantime he was to allow no alteration in the usual procedure. The baker's bread was to be allowed to be placed on the table ; but as soon as the guest came that bread was to be substituted by bread from the Residency. He was not to touch any roll himself or do anything in detail himself. He had only to see the bread swept off the table and given in charge.

Was he aware why this was being done ?—Oh, yes. I told him of the warning I had received. I also told him he was to keep a strict watch himself and have a strict watch kept on all the kitchen arrangements and dispense *khana* in order that no supplementary means could be used if any were intended for poisoning.

(The accused Fernandez here asked for a chair, as he was feeling ill. This was granted.)

Colonel Wray, further said he had given Philip instructions that the rolls should only be removed when he appeared. Because then he could see them removed himself and there could be no suspicion cast on the people removing them.

When were they removed ?—Just as the band struck up. I saw Philip make a sign and several persons gathered up the bread.

Seven or eight days after, witness had the bread sent to him in a sealed bundle ? It remained in his office two or three days, because he was very busy with plague operations. He then had it closed in an oilskin cover in the office and sent to the Chemical Analyser at Bombay. He wrote a semi-official note to him asking him to test it for powdered glass, arsenic or aconite.

The following is the reply of the analyst.

"Office of Chemical Analyser, 29th August.

"Dear Sir,—With reference to your letter of the 17th instant, and parcel received here on the 21st inst. I beg leave to state that I examined the case very carefully and could not detect any poison. In the preliminary examination I found one large piece of glass and some smaller pieces. On this account I reserved the material from all subsequent processes for further examination for glass, but could not find sufficient to justify the opinion that glass was deliberately put in the bread. I enclose the total amount of sand and glass derived from all the bread sent. The sand may be derived from the stones used for grinding the flour. The presence of the piece of glass is suspicious, and it might be well to watch carefully for any loaf with grittiness and secure it as a specimen for future analysis. I have treated your case as confidential, and am sending the result by registered post.—Sincerely yours,

"J. J. BOURKE."

(The glass mentioned is like a piece of broken wine glass and is little less than a two-anna piece.)

After receipt of the glass witness showed it to the Dewan and afterwards reported the matter to the Government who offered the Durbar assistance for the inquiry which was accepted.

The Public Prosecutor : How does the accused Fernandez stand disposed towards you ?—I took away his "sanad," or what he calls his "sanad"—permission to practise in the Agency Courts—in March, 1898, on account of what I considered his unprofessional conduct towards my assistant, Mr. Harrison, First-Class Magistrate. Ever since then he has endeavoured to levy blackmail upon me in order to get back permission to practise in the Agency Courts.

Was the Analyser's packet shown to any medical man here ?—Yes, I showed it to Dr. Shelke, who is resident here, and I took down his statement at the time. This was as follows :—

Opinion of Rao Saheb Assistant-Surgeon Shelke, of the Albert Edward Hospital, Kolhapur, taken by the undersigned on 11th September, 1899 :—

"Glass is a vulnerant substance, which is given as poison in this country. The quantity of glass shown to me by Colonel Wray is, in my opinion, sufficient to cause inflammation, which might result fatally if the intestine is perforated, which it is probable for the glass to do more especially if the glass has sharp edges. The round flat piece shown to me with the powdered glass has sharp edges sufficient to penetrate the intestine if it comes into contact with it. The process of the perforation of the intestines would be gradual, and it would be impossible for a medical man to attribute the inflammation that would be set up to anything but natural and usual causes, unless it was known that glass had been swallowed. Bread is the usual medium employed for the administering of powdered glass."

(SD.) J. W. WRAY, Lieut-Colonel,
Political Agent,
Kolhapur and S. M. C.

Kolhapur, Sept. 13.

The accused Fernandez asked to be allowed to withhold his cross-examination. The Court, however, considered there was no justification for such irregularity, and the accused declined to cross-examine. Adam, aged 40 years, a hamal, Hassan Dadu, aged 50, and Peer Khan Hossein Khan, 60 years of age, butler in the service of the Sangli State gave evidence as to the removal of the rolls of bread from the dinner table.

The case was adjourned.

The case was resumed on Wednesday when the Public Prosecutor asked for a remand for ten days.

The accused Fernendez objected to the remand on the ground that there was not sufficient evidence to justify it. He thought there was a plot to ruin him rather than a plot against the Political Agent.

The Magistrate did not think that so far the evidence justified a further remand.

The Public Prosecutor said the services of a British Officer had been asked for by the Durbar and had been granted by Government. In order not to hamper that officer's investigations the remand was required. At least one day's remand should be granted as he (the Public Prosecutor) had had no time to consider the fresh circumstances which were being brought to light.

The prisoner, Fernandez, who was very excited, said he did not object to that trail, but why, he asked, should he suffer continued confinement and separation from his wife and children. The prosecution, he submitted had an ample time to prepare their case and had apparently made nothing of it. He submitted that at least he should be allowed bail.

The case was adjourned until Thursday.

THE Indian Troop service Transport No. 4 Nubia has been withdrawn from service and her voyages have been cancelled for the current trooping season. No. 553.—Transport—Rail (67-5) :—Lieut. and Adjutant A. A. P. Waller, 21st Regt., Bo. Infantry, will proceed to Santa Cruz and back daily from 9th to 31st October (Sundays excepted) to superintend musketry, travelling expeditiously by rail at the public expense, under para 519 (i), A. R., India, Volume X, Part II. No. 565.—Judicial—D. C. M. (78-20) :—At the Officers Mess, 1st. Norfolk Regt., Colaba, on Monday, the 19th day of October 1899, at 11 a.m., a District Court-martial will be held for the purpose of trying the prisoner No. 31846 Sergeant James Kynes, 41st Battery, Royal Field Artillery, and such other prisoner or prisoners as may be brought before them. Major S. D. Shortt, 1st Norfolk Regiment, is appointed president.

ALLEGED MISCONDUCT OF LAWYERS.

AT the High Court yesterday, a full Bench, composed of Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Candy, and Mr. Justice Tyabjee, sat to hear the argument of a rule *nisi*, calling upon Hiralal D. Saraya, of the firm of Messrs. Hiralal, Mulla and Mulla, solicitors, and Mr. Lowjee Wadia, barrister-at-law, to show cause why they should not be dealt with in the way of court discipline by being struck off the rolls, suspended, or otherwise dealt with, for making certain remarks in a Sessions Court case at Ahmedabad, heard before the Additional Session Judge, Mr. F. X. De Souza ; and in which Nagindas Lalubhai, brother-in-law of Mr. Hiralal, was the accused. The Advocate-General, the Hon. Mr. Scott, appeared for the Crown. Mr. Macpherson, appeared for the Law Society. Mr. Branson, with Mr. Bhaishanker, appeared for Mr. Bhaishanker, Mr. Anderson, with Mr. Hiralal, appeared for Mr. Hiralal ; and Mr. Lowjee Wadia, appeared in person. The court and the galleries were excessively crowded by members of the profession and members of the general public.

In answer to the Chief Justice, Mr. Anderson and Mr. Wadia said they were ready to go on with the hearing.

The acting Advocate-General said that he did not know who ought to begin in this matter. The rule was against Mr. Hiralal who was represented by his learned friend, Mr. Anderson, and against Mr. Wadia, who appeared in person. They were both showing cause, and he (the Advocate-General) apprehended that they should begin.

The Chief Justice said that his learned colleagues had not had an opportunity of seeing the papers.

The Advocate-General : I will read the petition and the affidavit.

The Chief Justice : We have seen the petition : (The petition was taken as read.)

The Advocate-General : Certain affidavits have been furnished to me this morning, just as I came to this court. I have not had an opportunity of reading them all.

The Chief Justice : In opposition to the rule ?

The Advocate-General : Yes, my lord. Both Mr. Hiralal and Mr. Wadia have filed their affidavits.

The Advocate-General then proceeded to read Mr. Wadia's affidavit. It stated that he was engaged in the magistrate's court after Mr. Hiralal had ceased to represent the accused, and after all the evidence had been recorded for the purpose of addressing the court for the accused ; and that he was then instructed by Mr. Bapulal Hiralal, a pleader of the local Bar. Mr. Wadia was subsequently engaged to represent the accused with Mr. Hiralal and Mr. Bapulal before the Additional Sessions Judge. Certain instructions were given to him (Mr. Wadia) for addressing the magistrate on behalf of the accused, including the instructions as to the relations between the accused and Mr. Bhaishunkar, and the same and additional instructions were given to him at the trial of the accused at the Sessions Court when he sat next to him (Mr. Wadia,) and his other legal advisers for the purpose of giving instructions from time to time during the trial. Mr. Wadia admitted that he put the question referred to in para 8 of the petition and was compelled to make the reference on being asked to show the relevancy of the question ; but in doing so, he acted according to his instructions and in the performance of his duty as counsel for the accused. They, the three lawyers held a consultation and arrived at the conclusion that the instructions were well founded. Mr. Wadia would rely upon the statement of the accused showing what one of the principal grounds of his defence was. The statement was to the following effect :—"In 1897, Mr. Bhaishanker had filed a suit about a house against me, and I filed a suit charging him with fraud and misrepresentation. He bears me a grudge owing to this, and has got up this prosecution in consequence. Mr. Hudson asked me for money. I refused to pay it, and so he has filed this suit. These two have combined against me to ruin me." When Mr. Bhaishunker objected to the question, Mr. Wadia at once stated in open court that he was acting under instructions ; and that his client (and not he, Mr. Wadia,) was prepared to take the risk. Mr. Bhaishunker knew that this statement was not taken exception to by the pleaders instructing Mr. Wadia for the accused. Mr. Wadia denied that he made any remarks in addressing the assessors *mala fides*, unscrupulously, recklessly or without instructions or without any grounds for the same. Mr. Wadia further denied that he bore any malice or personal ill-will to Mr. Bhaishunker, who had not alleged a single fact in support of his allegations of malice or personal ill-will. Mr. Wadia further said that his instructions would have justified him in taking up the same line of defence before the magistrate as that before the Sessions Court ; but he refrained from doing so in the absence of evidence or anything else on the record to justify his doing so. In doing all that he did, Mr. Wadia said he acted *bona fide* within the four corners of his instructions ; and his duty to his client compelled him to say what he stated, as that was one of the chief grounds of the defence. Mr. Bhaishanker was there in two capacities. He was not merely the complainant's advocate, but he was also a private individual alleged to be on unfriendly terms with the accused. The learned judge himself agreed with this view and disallowed Mr. Bhaishunker's objection to his question on that ground. The charges were made against him in his private capacity, and the accused had a perfect right to make them. In conducting the defence, in addition to his instructions, Mr. Wadia relied upon certain evidence on the record and the inference to be drawn from certain unexplained or wrongly explained circumstances. Several allegations in the petition were false and misleading according to the instructions given to him, Mr. Wadia, while others were false and misleading as could be shewn from the record of proceedings. Certain of the allegations had not been correctly reported. What really happened was this. During Mr. Wadia's cross-examination of the witnesses, Mr. Bhaishunker was in the habit of jumping up with some frivolous objection or other ; and this had the effect of putting the witness on his guard. Mr. Bhaishanker had no justification whatever to make these false and serious allegations against him, and obtain from the court the rule *nisi*. He had a number of copies of the petition to this court printed and published, and his agent, Dulsookh Hurgovun, circulated the same at Ahmedabad and read the same in the pleaders' room there. Mr. Wadia, therefore, prayed for a rule *nisi* to issue against Mr. Bhaishanker and Dalsookh Hurgovan, to show cause why they should not be committed for contempt of this court.

The Advocate-General said that he had nothing to do with the alleged misconduct of Mr. Hiralal, who was a solicitor, and whose affidavit would be read by his learned friend, Mr. Macpherson, who appeared on behalf of the Incorporated Law Society.

The Advocate-General then proceeded to read the affidavit of Bapulal Hiralal Desai, a pleader at Ahmedabad. It stated that he was instructed to defend, Nagindas Lalubhai, who was prosecuted by Mr. Hudson both in the magistrates' and the Sessions Court. At the time of summing up the case in the magistrate's court, Mr. L. N. Wadia was engaged to address the court on behalf of the accused, who instructed him to urge the point that the prosecution was got up by Mr. Bhaishanker owing to an enmity between him and Mr. Bhaishanker. Mr. Wadia was again engaged to defend the accused before the Sessions Court, where he acted under instructions given by Mr. Hiralal, solicitor, and Bapulal ; when the accused was allowed by the court to sit near his legal advisers for the purpose of giving instructions. The accused repeatedly urged them to bring to the notice of the court, and to elicit from the witnesses for the prosecution, that Mr. Bhaishanker was hostile to the accused, and that, owing to enmity he had got up the case against him and had tampered with witnesses in the case, saying that that was one of his chief grounds of defence. Mr. Bhaishanker chiefly relied in the Sessions Court on Chunilal Tribhowan, who had made a different statement in the Sessions Court to the one which he had made before the magistrate. Mr. Bhaishanker, when he addressed the magistrate, made a great point about the witness Chunilal, and laid great stress in saying that Chunilal was brought over and tampered with by the accused.

The Advocate-General said that the accused did not state one word before the magistrate against Mr. Bhaishanker that the prosecution was due to hostility which he (Mr. Bhaishanker) bore towards him. Mr. Wadia said that he refrained from making any suggestion of the kind in the magistrate's court, because he felt that the evidence did not then warrant him to do so, and it was when the accused was tried in the Sessions Court that the made those suggestion and charges. There was nothing in Mr. Wadia's affidavit to show that there were any further materials in his hands in the Sessions Court to enable him to make any charges against Mr. Bhaishanker. The Advocate-General referring to certain portions of Mr. Bhaishanker's petition, observed that specific charges had been made against Mr. Bhaishanker, stating that it was in consequence of a long-standing enmity existing between him and the accused that witnesses and books had been tampered with in order to ruin the accused. He (the Advocate-General) submitted that if for the purpose of substantiating those allegations, Mr. Wadia considered that he had no sufficient grounds to make them in the magistrate's

court, he had no ground for making those allegations in the Sessions Court.

The Chief Justice said that there were two allegations, one of which was in regard to the enmity said to exist between Mr. Bhaishanker and the accused, and the other which involved a moral obliquity, which related to the tampering of books and witnesses, which was a serious charge.

The Advocate-General: There was merely a suggestion of enmity.

Mr. Justice Tyabji said that the suggestion by the accused was that it was in consequence of the enmity that the case had been got up in order to ruin him. Of course these were suggestions, but what they had to consider was how far they were justified by the instructions.

The Advocate-General said that the getting up of the case to ruin the accuse did not necessarily mean the fabrication of evidence.

Mr. Justice Badrudin said that if a counsel was instructed that a particular case was got up to ruin the accused, it was for the counsel to draw his own conclusions as to whether there had been any tampering with the witnesses.

The Advocate-General said that it depended in each case upon what the nature of the evidence was in that case. In the present case it depended entirely upon the books, and there were a number of cross entries and transfer entries which made it extremely difficult to trace the defalcations. He submitted that counsel ought to have made himself pretty sure that a false case had been got up against the accused.

Mr. Justice Tyabjee: What was the result of the case?

The Advocate-General said that the result was that the accused was acquitted. There was no question about defalcations, but they were not brought home to the accused.

The Advocate-General in the course of further remarks said that he had no desire to press the case against Mr. Wadia. All he had to point out was how far the charge of professional misconduct against Mr. Wadia could be substantiated; and whether Mr. Wadia had used or rather misused his position as an advocate to wantonly, unnecessarily and unjustifiably insult Mr. Bhaishunker. If their lordships were satisfied that Mr. Wadia was justified in making the statements by anything disclosed in the affidavits, it was a matter entirely for their lordships to consider. It was difficult to say how those charges against Mr. Bhaishunker could be relevant unless Mr. Wadia was prepared to support it by some evidence which he could elicit from witnesses for the prosecution. The charges were made at the end of the case. He never asked that any of the witnesses should be re-called. Their lordships had before them the English record as taken down by the Sessions Judge, as also the Gujrati record. From the Gujrati record it appeared that what the accused in the case said was that the prosecution had "arisen" out of enmity.

Mr. Justice Candy said that it meant that the prosecution had been got up out of enmity.

The Advocate-General said that he did not want to press it hard on Mr. Wadia. The learned counsel then cited cases in support of the arguments he had advanced. He did not, he said, appear for Mr. Bhaishunker. He had nothing to do with the expunging of the passage referred to by Mr. Bhaishunker in his affidavit from the record. It did not concern him.

Mr. Macpherson said that however keen Mr. Bhaishunker's sense of injury might be, he also felt for him. The Advocate-General had put the case very temperately on behalf of Mr. Bhaishanker, but he thought that it was in the highest degree desirable that the opinion of this court should be elicited upon the point. He supposed no one could practise in any court, and certainly not in Bombay or in the Bombay Presidency without being conscious that the most obvious duty of counsel was to use discrimination and judgment in reference to instructions, which were very often thrust upon them and which they were urged to put before the Court. He submitted on behalf of Mr. Bhaishunker, that on the present occasion Mr. Wadia was not in the least justfied in doing what he did. The suggestion he made to the Crown witness, was one which, if it was worth anything at all, was designed to lay the foundation for a substantial defence. Mr. Wadia was not justified in making the suggestion unless he was able to support it by substantial evidence. It was a long step, to accuse Mr. Bhaishunker of enmity with the accused and then to urge that he had been tampering with witnesses and books. So far as the record is closed the accused only said that there was enmity between him and Mr. Bhaishunker, but it was nowhere stated that he had been tampering with witnesses or books. The only information the court possessed as to what the instructions were, was that there was enmity etween Mr. Bhaishunker and the accused.

The Chief Justice said that he did not see anywhere in the affidavit any statement definitely made that Mr. Wadia was instructed to say that Mr. Bhaishunker had been tampering with witnesses.

Mr. Macpherson said that there was nothing of that kind, and supposing Mr. Wadia had been so instructed, it was only a vague suggestion. These were the sort of things they heard every day. What was to be lamented most in such cases was that they lost sight of a distinction which was always to be borne in mind between vague imputations and chapter and verse instructions. There must be reliable materials before counsel before he was conscientiously justified in using them as a part of their case. Their lordships ought to impress upon the profession in the Presidency that this kind of thing would never be tolerated. He thought he was entitled to assume that there were no instructions given to justify Mr. Wadia in doing what he did. There was absolutely nothing in the case to warrant the suggestion that Mr. Bhaishunker had been tampering with witnesses, had been interviewing them, bribing them, and coercing and threatening them in any way. Mr. Macpherson then said that he had been instructed by the Law Society to appear in regard to Mr. Hiralal's professional conduct. Mr. Hiralal had submitted his affidavit too late in the day. Better late than never.

The learned counsel then read Mr. Hiralal's affidavit It stated that, by the rule *nisi*, he was not called upon to answer or explain any allegation against him, nor did Mr. Rhaishanker charge him with any act of professional misconduct, nor make any allegations or complaint against him, save that he did not reply to his letters enquiring whether it was he who had instructed Mr. Wadia to make certain statements. Mr. Hiralal said the rule *nisi* had been obtained against him without any justification or excuse. His failure in replying to Mr. Bhaishunker's letters, if without justification (which he did not at all admit,) amounted at the most to an act of professional discourtesy (out of court,) but he submitted that that afforded no justification for an application to this court to strike him off the roll, or suspend him, or hold any enquiry into his conduct. However, he submitted that, under the circumstances of the case, he acted wisely and properly in not interfering one way or the other in a matter in which he was not directly implicated. The instructions given to him (Mr. Hiralal) in the magistrate's court as to the relations between the accused and Mr. Bhaishanker were repeated to Mr. Wadia in the magistrate's court for his address, and the same and additioned instructions were given to them at the trial in the Sessions Court when the accused sat next to his legal advisers for the purpose of giving instructions from time to time. Mr. Wadia had instructions to put the questions complained of, and he did not go beyond those instructions either in putting the questions complained of or giving the ground of relevancy thereof. The three lawyers had a consultation on the subject. They tested their instructions by the meterials at their disposal; and arrived at the conclusion that those instructions were well-founded. Mr. Hiralal submitted that he was not at liberty to disclose what those communications and instructions were without the consent of his client for so doing. He had applied to his client, who was now residing outside British India owing to apprehension of further prosecutions at the instance of Mr. Bhaishunker, to permit the disclosure of such communications and instructions, but not as yet received any reply to his application. As far as Mr. Hiralal was personally concerned, he had no objection whatsoever to diclose what those communications and instructions were. He bore no malice or personal ill-will to Mr. Bhaishunker. On the contrary his relations with him had always been harmonious, and as a matter of fact, his firm acted as solicitors for his (Mr. Hiralal's) firm until the middle of last month. He did thank Mr. Bhaishunker at an early stage of the proceedings in the magistrate's court for furnishing him with copies of certain documents in Bombay, but it was not correct to say that he never thanked him for his manner of conducting the prosecution as he suggested.

The Chief Justice said that the portion of the affidavit in which Mr. Hiralal stated that the accused was now residing outside British India owing to apprehension of further prosecutions at the instance of Mr. Bhaishanker, was objectionable.

Mr. Macpherson: It was a most objectionable one.

The Chief Justice: It was an unjustifiable and an offensive charge.

Mr. Macpherson, in concluding his remarks, said that Mr. Bhaishanker's only desire was to vindicate the profession. It was grossly discourteous on the part of Mr. Hiralal to treat Mr. Bhaishanker's letters in the way in which they were treated. He did not think that Mr. Hiralal had mended his position by putting forward an affidavit couched in such a defiant tone. He deserved condemnation on that behalf.

Mr. Lowjee N. Wadia in addressing the court thanked both the Advocate-General and Mr. Macpherson for the temperate manner in which they had put forward their respective cases before the court.

The Chief Justice: I understand that you do not express any regret.

Mr. Wadia: No, my lord. Continning, he said that he first of all took his stand upon the privilege of a counsel, and secondly that he was acting *bona fide* in the matter. Having briefly stated the circumstances under which the prosecution had arisen, Mr. Wadia claimed privilege, and cited cases in support of his contention. He pointed that the case of Sullivan *vs.* Norton, decided by the High Court of Madras, was on all fours with the present case. Mr. Norton had made grave allegations against Mr. Sullivan, a member of the Madras Goverument, which were protected by privilege. Mr. Wadia then read portions of the judgment, given in the case, by the Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, and endeavoured to show that he had been acting upon instructions. He contended that the statement which was made by him against Mr. Bhaishunker in open court was made in the presence of Mr. Hiralal, Mr. Bapulal, and the accused, and if he had overstepped his instructions he would have severely been contradicted by either of them or by all. But such was not the case.

In reply to the Chief Justice, Mr. Wadia said that he had instructions of a more serious nature from his client, but he could not divulge them without his consent. His instructions were that the man, who had committed the offence, was allowed to escape and that there was tampering of witnesses.

The Chief Justice pointed out the danger and the risk Mr. Wadia was running in making charges against Mr. Bhaishanker, and in repeating allegations that were made by him in the lower court.

Mr. Wadia said that he did not wish to make any charge against Mr. Bhaishanker, who might be as innocent as a babe unborn.

Mr. Justice Tyabji said that he did not think Mr. Wadia had quite apprehended what the learned Chief Justice pointed out to him. He asked Mr. Wadia if he referred to the record simply for the purpose of showing that the question of hostility, etc., were not raised by him at the fag end of the case, but that as a matter of fact, he acted upon instructions from an earlier stage of the proceedings on the case.

Mr. Wadia said that an *ex parte* statement was made to him by the accused, and he *bona fide* acted upon instructions received from him.

The Chief Justice said that he was misled by the answer given by Mr. Wadia to his question.

Mr. Wadia: I am only going to prove my *bona fides* in the matter, my lord.

Mr. Justice Tyabje: In claiming the privilege of an advocate, you do not now profess to show from the record that, as a matter of fact, Mr. Bhaishanker was guilty of tampering with witnesses.

Mr. Wadia: No, my lord.

Mr. Justice Tyabji: Then you do not press the charges against Mr. Bhaishanker?

Mr. Wadia: No, I do not.

Mr. Justice Tyabji: Is it then necessary to go into the matter any further?

Mr. Wadia: I only want to show what were our instructions in the matter?

Mr. Justice Candy: I understand that you were acting "bona fide" and believed instructions given to you that witnesses had been tampered with.

Mr. Wadia: Yes, my lord.

Mr. Wadia then read portions of the judgment given by the Sessions Judge, in which he had stated that there had been tutoring and tampering with witnesses, clumsy forgeries being made in some of the books of accounts. He also laid stress on the non-production of certain important books which were afterwards discovered and produced in the lower court.

Mr. Justice Tayabji: Were your instructions in writing?

Mr. Wadia: It is unfortunately not done in the mofussil.

Mr. Wadia then read the statement of the accused as taken down in the Gujarati language by an officer of the Court, and asked Mr. Justice Candy if the translation of the same as read out by the Advocate General was correct. He (Mr. Wadia) said that Mr. Justice Candy, who was proficient in the Gujrati language, would be in a position to say if theGujrati phrase did not mean that the case had been "got up." Continuing he said that Mr. Bhaishunker had charged him with wantonness, unscrupulousness, and *mala fides*, and he craved protection from their lordships. In fairness to him. Mr. Bhaishunker ought to have written to him, and he would have replied to him at once. He could not express his feelings to their lordships, inasmuch as he was quite overpowered by the unfounded charges that were brought against him by a solicitor of the court. He had never been treated like that before. He was one of the leaders of the Bar not only in Ahmedabad but throughout Gujarat—he was a senior counsel practising there, and he could not help shedding tears of sorrow for the words that Mr. Bhaishunker had chosen to use against him. His character had been attempted to be taken away.

The Chief Justice: I am sure this will not help you.

Mr. Wadia, continuing, said his reputation was at stake. His reputation had been ruthlessly assailed, and he could hardly suppress his feelings. If Mr. Hiralal did not prefer to reply, he (Mr. Wadia) ought not to have been condemned for it. If their lordships believed in his *bona fide*, he had nothing more to trouble them with. He had acted honestly and simply with the view of serving the interests of his client, whose liberty and happiness were at stake. In acting upon instructions he had only performed his duty, and he had been brought up there as if he was on his trial. He left his character safe in the hands of their lordships.

Mr. Anderson next addressed the court on behalf of Mr. Hiralal. He said that the only complaint made by Mr. Bhaishunker against Mr. Hiralal was that he had not answered his letters. Mr Bhaishunker himself believed that Mr. Hiralal was in no way responsible for what had happened. He admitted that Mr. Hiralal would have been better advised if he had replied to the letters. Mr. Hiralal did not in any way dissociate himself from the conduct of the proceedings in the court below. The instructions they received from their client were so sound that they considered it their duty to submit to the court. As regarded the remarks made by the learned Chief Justice, as to certain portion of the affidavit made by Hiralal, that learned counsel said that, if there was anybody to blame for it, it was he (Mr. Anderson) and not Mr. Hiralal. He (Mr. Anderson) hastily glanced over the affidavit, and it did not then strike him that that portion should be omitted. As the Session Judge remarked there was some tutoring and tampering with witness; and the circumstances connected with the case were such as might have led the accused to believe that Mr. Bhishunker, who bore hostility to him, might have a hand in it. Mr. Bhaishunker might have been utterly innocent of the same, but the accused had given certain instructions, which his advocates, taking into consideration certain facts disclosed in the case, must have thought it their bounden duty in the interest of their client to submit to the court.

The Advocate General did not think it his duty to address the court again. Mr. Macpherson, he said, would address the court on behalf of Mr. Bhaishanker.

Mr. Macpherson then replied on the addresses made by Mr. Wadia and Mr. Anderson. He said that it was a grossest act of discourtesy on the part of Mr. Hiralal not to have replied to Mr. Bhaishunker's letters. There was no justification on the part of Mr. Wadia to make the allegations against Mr. Bhaishunker.

At the close of arguments, their lordships took time to consider their decision.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 4th October, 1899.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. ......inches	29·898
Temperature of the Air ......degrees	83·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79·0
Dew Point	77·6
Relative humidity of Air	0·841
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10) ...	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ......degrees	86·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	78·8
General Directions of wind* ......W, SSE, ESE, WSW, SSW.	
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* ......miles	147
Fall of Rain	0·00
Total fall during the month......	0·00
" " year......	35·90
Additional fall of rain up to 8 a.m., of 5th Oct.	0·00

*From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS.
Director, Government Observatory

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT.—OCTOBER 4.

10 p.m.	81·3

THURSDAY.—OCTOBER 5.

6 a.m.	79·8
10 a.m.	84·1
2 p.m.	86·8
4 p.m.	85·4

BOMBAY UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION.

ANNUAL MEETING.

THE annual general meeting of the Bombay Underwriters' Association was held yesterday, at noon, at Graham's Buildings, Fort, Mr. H. E. E. Procter, presiding, among those present were:—Messrs. H. E. E. Procter (Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co., Agents, Sea Instrance Company, Limited, China Traders' Insurance Company, and British and Foreign Marine Insurance Campany); A. M. Tod (Manager, New Zealand Insurance Company); W. Burn Mauuder (Acting Manager, South British Fire and Marine Insurance Co.); Krishnarav Ramchandra (Messrs. Gaddum and Co.), Agents, Union Insurance Society Canton, Limited, Triton Insurance Co., Limited, Canton Insurance Office, Limited, and Imperial Marine Insurance Co. of Tokio); Sunderao Pandurang (Messrs. Wallnce and Co., Agents, North China Insurance Co., and Commercial Union Insurance Co.); W. M. Ross, Messrs. Ewart, Lathan and Co., Agents, London Assurancr Corporation); W. Crombie (Messrs. Latham, Abererombie and Co., Agents, Standard Marine Insurance Co.); J. M. Dick and H. E. Harrington (Messrs. W. and A. Graham & Co., Agents, Scraits Insurance Company, Ld., and World Marine Insurance Co., Ld.); C. H. Armstrong (Messrs. Lyon & Co., Agents, Maritime Insurance Co.); A. Cameron, (Mrssrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie &Co., Agents, British and Foreign Marine Insurance Co.); Gungadher Dewjee (Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart and Co., Agents, Ocean Marine Insurance Co. Ld., Union Marine Insurance Co., Ld.,); John Pollard, (Messrs. Fleming Shaw and Co., Agents, Union Insurance Co.); White, (Messrs. Glade & Co., Agents, Switzerlands, Marine Insurance Co., Ld., Continental Insuracce Co.); and Mr. C. J. Michael, Secretary.

Mr. C. J. Michael, secretary of the association, having read the notice convening the meeting,

The chairman in moving the adoption of the report for the year ending 30th June, 1899, said: In proposing the adoption of the report for the past year, it is hardly necessary for me to say much as the report itself deals exhaustively with the various subjects under review, but with your permission I should like to refer to one or two of the matters which have occupied the attention of your committee during the past twelve months. Taking the report as it stands, the first matter is that of the agreement in respect of excluding the risk of fire at destination and shipments to Japan Ports. As I had the honour of addressing you on this matter only a few weeks ago, I do not think I need say anything further, except to express a hope that companies will stand fast by the agreement in spite of the fact of one office having withdrawn its support. The risk is a most undesirable one and one which should certainly not be included in a Marine Policy and if only we are true to the agreement and ourselves, merchants will have to arrange to cover this risk as it should be covered, *i.e.*, under a Fire Policy and we shall hear no more about this clause being wanted. Formerly it was never given and it only crept in through the keen competition among ourselves which the shippers were too ready to take advantage of. I have no doubt that if this agreement is maintained, we shall be able to extend it to China ports next year which certainly will be a step in the right direction. The other agreements regarding bulk risk at Shanghai sling losses at coast ports, Mauritius and outports and non-acceptance of risks from the East coasts have all, as far as I am aware and worked well and no breaches have been reported to your committee. With regard to the homeward tariff which was recently brought forward, I think perhaps the less I say about it the better as its short existence does not reflect credit upon those of its signatories who are responsible for its failure. In my opinion there are two quaiifications necessary for the maintenance and successful working of tariffs, honesty and good faith, and as far as one can judge, our failure is due to the absence of these. General average per. s.s. "Radley." You will see from the report that in view of the important principles involved, your committee took counsel's opinion on the various points raised. With regard to the first point as to whether the agents of the steamer were right in remitting the Bombay deposits to the owners in London, counsel was of opinion that they were not. It may be somewhat presumptuous on my part to disagree with this decision, but I must admit that I cannot at present see my way to accept it. Had the Bombay consignees asked the agents to place the money in the hands of trustees in Bombay and lodge the same in a bank, they would have had to do so, and it would have been distinctly wrong to have remitted the same to London as the onus of any loss or gain in exchange would then have been with the consignees; but as no such stipulation was made and as the contribution was collected in sterling and the statement and disbursements made in England, I think the agents were acting quite within their rights in remitting as they did, and it would have been wrong for them to have retained the money here. They remitted the contribution 1 3-3-4 the rate at time when they collected the sterling contribution, and the probable rate at which any disbursements made in India were paid for and this question has arisen because, in January last when the statement was made up and the balance between the amounts contributed and actually expended was returned, exchange has risen to 1 4-3-32. I should like to ask, however, supposing this matter had arisen a few years ago when the exchange was dropping by pennies and the agents had acted as counsel says they ought to have done and kept the deposits out here would the consignees have accepted the heavy loss in exchange caused by their action? I think not. I think there would be some reason for their refusal. A contribution to general average is generally made up to cover as nearly as possible the probable amount of the statement, and it appears to me not only right that when the statement is made up in London and the disbursements made as it was in this case, (those made in India being paid for at the time), the contributions should also be turned into sterling, but the only safe course for agents to adopt when the consignees make no stipulation as to keeping the funds out here. These, of course, are only my views, but I have put them forward, because I do not think counsel's opinion altogether satisfactory on this point. I would add that during the last ten years there have been many cases of general average on vessels between England and Bombay, but I do not think there has been a single instance in which the contributions have been retained in Bombay in rupees as we are now told they ought to be. I do not think there is any other matter on which it is necessary to make any remark, and I therefore have much pleasure in proposing the adoption of the report.

Mr. A. M. Todd seconded the resolution.

Mr. Armstrong pointed out that in the balance-sheet the outgoings were in excess of the receipts by about Rs. 278. The amount was only a small one, but in order to equalise matters in future he suggested that the funds of the Association should be deposited with a bank which would give interest on the balance, and that Government Paper should be disposed of when that could be done to advantage, and the proceeds placed as fixed deposits with one of the Exchange Banks. He agreed with the Chairman's remarks regarding the Japan port risks, and was pleased to see that counsel's opinion had been taken on the question of general averages. He, however, would like to see the question placed before the Underwriters' Association at Home.

Another member considered that counsel's opinion was of no avail as the question had been settled by many legal rulings. He suggested that tariffs might, in future, be maintained by the imposition of a penalty clause.

Mr. Armstrong considered it would be advisable in future not to spring tariffs upon the members. He was of opinion that time should be given to members to consult their head offices.

Mr. Todd said tariffs were only brought forward in the first instance provisionally and could be altered at any time. They wished to put a stop to the number of open covers that were issued.

The Chairman said he had for some eight years spent a great deal of time in working out tariffs, and from his experience they had not been successful. People did not seem to trust one another, and until something was done to remedy that he did not think tariffs would be of any use. Having alluded to Mr. Armstrong's remarks the Chairman said the suggestions relating to the balance-sheet met with his support.

The resolution was then put to the meeting and unanimously passed.

Messrs. N. F. Paton, (chairman), R. M. Todd, (deputy chairman), Krishna Rao Ramchandra, W. M. Ross and J. W. Rice were elected members of the committee for the ensuing year.

The proceedings then terminated.

The following is the report of this Association submitted at the meeting.

AGREEMENT RESPECTING RISKS FROM BOMBAY TO JAPAN PORTS.

It will be in the recollection of members that in the early part of 1898 a serious fire took place at Kobe by which many Marine Insurance Companies suffered pecuniarily, owing to the practice of inserting in policies various clauses covering fire risk at port of destination. The liability incurred under such clauses is known to be very great and as shewn by the fire alluded to the conditions existing at port of destination are frequently of an extremely hazardous character. Added to this there is the fact that it is very difficult, if not impossible, for companies at this distance to regulate their lines at port of destination, and the consideration that no extra premium is recoverable in respect of the added fire risk.

In view of the foregoing the Committee, on 28 October 1898, circulated an agreement for China and Japan business to come into force from 1st January 1899, by which signatories bound themselves not to accept fire risk either at port of shipment or destination, a clause being added to the effect that signatories should not make any forward contracts in contravention of its terms or pending the agreement being brought into force. The Committee, at the same time, placed themselves in communication with the Institute of London Underwriters and the Liverpool Underwriters' Association with the view to similar agreements being adopted by Head Office. The Calcutta Marine Insurance Agents' Association was also invited to co-operate in the matter.

On the 11th November a circular was issued stating that the agreement had received very substantial support from offices in Bombay, but that several questions which had come up since the issue of the original Notification, had to be referred back to the London Institute, and that pending further negotiations with that body, signatories must not give the fire risk in any forward contracts.

On the 7th December an amended Agreement was circulated embodying certain alterations suggested by the Institute of London Underwriters and the Liverpool Underwriters' Association. On the 20th December, however, while the amended agreement was in circulation, the Committee, owing to advices received from the London Institute, pointed out to signatories that the Head Offices at home had only signed the agreement with reference to policies issued in Bombay; and that as this was considered to place companies in Bombay at a disadvantage, as compared with those at home—the latter being left free to accept risks without restriction provided the policies were not issued in Bombay—the Committee had decided, pending a further reference to London, to keep the agreement in abeyance in the meantime.

On 15th February 1899, the Committee, after careful consideration of the matter, circulated an agreement, the details of which were confined to Japan ports only, and the signatures of those previously consulted having been obtained the agreement came into force from 1st March 1899. Since then complaints have reached the Committee that the agreement was not being strictly adhered to; but, although careful enquiry was made into each case, it was not possible for some time to bring home the offence to any particular Company. Soon after the termination of the Association's official year, however, intimation was received by the Committee that one of the signatories had given the clause complained of, and on being written to, they admitted having done so, owing to their having seen similar policies issued by Companies who had signed the agreement. At the same time the firm complained of intimated, on behalf of three Companies represented by them, that they would withdraw from the agreement on the expiry of one month from the date of notice served by them.

On 25th July 1899, a meeting of the signatories was held to consider the position of affairs, when it was resolved that the agreement of 1st March 1899, for risks from Bombay to Japan Ports, be confirmed and that the following additional clause be inserted in the agreement, namely, any company being shown a Policy containing a clause covering fire risk at port of shipment and destination should at once report it to the Secretary. The Committee regret to say that the firm referred to, though requested to withdraw their notice of resignation in view of the resolution recorded above, have ceased to support the agreement so far as the three Companies referred to above are concerned. Intimation of this withdrawal has consequently been given to the other signatories, but the Committee have urged upon offices the desirability of maintaining the agreement in spite of the firm referred to having withdrawn its support.

In connection with the above agreement it was brought to the notice of the Committee in April last that Insurance Companies in Philadelphia were in the habit of issuing policies from "Interior *via* New York and Suez to Kobe, *unto Mill* or *to the Mill*." In addressing the Institute of London Underwriters on the subject, with the view to preventing clauses similar to the above being inserted in future, the Committee pointed out that the agreement adopted in Bombay did not permit of Marine Offices accepting any risk of fire at port of destination, and that risks to ports in the interior were not covered in Bombay. Further, that if the clause quoted above were continued, Japanese importers of cotton might demand the same privilege from India in regard to covering the risk until the cotton had reached the mill premises. The Institute of London Underwriters was good enough to communicate with the American Institute of Marine Underwriters in new York on the subject, and subsequently the Committee were favoured with a copy of a communication from the latter body stating that underwriters in New York generally did not cover the risk referred to, and that with the exception of two Companies—who stated that they had only a few contracts covering this risk and that under no circumstances would they agree to continue the risk on the expiry of these contracts—underwriters in America generally would support the movement adopted in Bombay.

AGREEMENT RESPECTING HULK RISK AT SHANGHAI.

Simultaneously with the agreement referred to in the preceding paragraphs, an agreement was brought into operation from 1st March, 1899, by which the signatories agreed that, in issuing Marine Open Covers or Marine Policies on opium to Shanghai, they will not continue the risk at Shanghai for more than seven days from the entry of the steamer at the Shanghai Customs. It was also agreed that in all insurances on opium to Shanghai the following should be the standard clause to be inserted in all Policies thereon:—"With liberty to touch, stay and trade at the usual intermediate Ports and places, including the risk of boats to and from the ship, and the risk to continue until noon and no longer of the seventh day after entry of the steamer at the Shanghai Customs, whether the opium be on board the said steamer or in the receiving hulk, and including risk of transhipment to or from the latter."

TARIFF OF RATES FOR MAURITIUS, RED SEA PORTS, AND EAST COAST OF AFRICA.

With reference to the remarks in last year's report on this head, the Committee are pleased to say that the above Tariff has worked satisfactorily during the year, and that the rates framed by the Association continue to be maintained by the Offices concerned. In September 1898 the attention of the Committee was called to the practice, which it was believed prevailed to some extent in Bombay, of brokers being given credit for one or two months for marine business, which practically amounted to allowing them more brokerage than that permitted by the Tariff. The Committee, desirous of putting a stop to this practice, and with the view of getting underwriters to do business for cash payment only, consulted the Offices concerned, and the opinions expressed being generally in favour of not giving credit to brokers for marine premium payable under the provisions of the Tariff, an agreement was drawn up and signed by the signatories to the Tariff and brought into force from 1st November 1898. The agreement was as follows:—"We, the undersigned, hereby agree that from and after the 1st November 1898 we will not give credit for any premium on Marine Insurances effected in the offices we represent, whether such insurances are rateable under tariffs or otherwise." On 13th January 1899 the original Tariff was revised in respect of F. P. A. and T. L. O. rates for specie and or bullion for Red Sea Ports, Coastal, and ports from Aden; and intimation was at the same time given to signatories that risks by registered post should not be accepted at less than the Tariff rates for risks "T. L. O. of steamer and / or craft." Again on 13th May 1899 the Tariff was amplified, and the revised notification issued on that date embraced rates for both steamers and sailing ships.

SLING LOSSES AT COAST PORTS.

The question of the frequent claims made against Insurance Companies for sling and craft losses at Coast Ports, again came before the Committee during the year, and as far as could be ascertained from the Agents of Marine Insurance Companies in Bombay, it appeared that during the 12 months, ended 30th June 1898, no less than 67 claims had been paid for sling losses involving the loss of some 228 packages. The returns obtained by the Association, however, did not include Policies written at Coast Ports Agencies. Although probably these would have added considerably to the total. With the object of minimizing such claims, the Committee, in conjunction with the Calcutta Marine Insurance Agents' Association, decided that an extra premium of 1-8th per cent. should be charged on all insurances on Merchandise, F. P. A., and Piece-Goods and / or Yarn, W. A. coming under the heading "Coastal" in the revised Mauritius, Red Sea, East Coast of Africa, &c., Tariff; also that the following form of Warranty be inserted in all "Coastal" Policies under the Tariff referred to, in every case where an extra premium is not charged, viz:—"Warranted free from all claims for Sling Losses at Port of Destination," and that where the extra premium is charged, the following clause is to be inserted, viz:—"In consideration of an additional premium of 1-8 per cent., it is agreed that this Policy covers all Sling Losses at Port of Destination." Further, that the extra 1-8 per cent should be subject to the discount and brokerage provided by the Tariff under reference. A circular to the above effect was issued to Marine Offices in Bombay under date of 20th February 1899. A similar agreement was brought into force in Calcutta about the same time. At a later date, on a reference being made to the Association, the Committee decided that the term "Rangoon," in the revised Mauritius, Red Sea, East Coast of Africa, etc., Tariff, should be held to include all Burmese Ports, and that the form of Warranty to be inserted in all "Coastal" Polices, should apply to Port of Shipment, as well as to port of destination.

NON-ACCEPTANCE OF RISKS FROM CALCUTTA OR OUT-PORTS ON THE EAST COAST OF INDIA, AND "VICE VERSA."

This agreement also continues to be maintained. Instances of infringement have, however, been brought to the notice of the Committee from time to time, but they have, as far as possible, been put right on representations being made to the parties complained of.

A question having arisen during the year as to whether Tuticorin was to be regarded as an East, West or South (Neutral) Indian Port in connection with the above Agreement, the Committee, in conjunction with the Calcutta Marine Insurance Agents Association decided that, as its business relations with Bombay were more close than with Calcutta, Tuticorin should for the purposes of the Agreement, be considered as a port on the West Coast of India, and that Colombo and all ports East of Colombo as East Coast Ports It was also decided, on a reference to the Committee that business from Mauritius to Calcutta and Ports on the East Coast of India should be regarded as coming under the scope of the agreement referred to.

PROPOSED RANGOON TARIFF OF RATES.

The Calcutta Marine Insurance Agents' Association called the attention of the Committee in May last, to the very low rates ruling in Rangoon for business between Rangoon and Burmah Ports, Ceylon, Malabar Coast and Bombay, and stated that it had been proposed to form a tariff having for its object the increase of these rates to a reasonable level. The Association in question enquired whether in the event of such an Agreement being put through the Committee would be prepared to join Calcutta and Rangoon in giving it their support. Subsequently a copy of the suggested tariff of rates was received, embracing business connected with India, Mauritius, the Cape, etc., and the same having been duly considered, the Committee stated that they would be glad to support the movement should it meet with approval by the offices working in Rangoon. At the same time they pointed out that, with regard to the Malabar Coast, Agents of Insurance Companies there were mostly independent, and that it would be necessary to have a similar agreement signed by each of these Agents as well.

RISK OF BOATS DURING THE MONSOON.

The question of the clause inserted in Policies, namely, "From 25th May to 31st August, both inclusive, risks of boats alongside the vessel between sunset and sunrise are not covered by this insurance," was brought to the notice of the Committee in November 1898, with the view of obtaining an expression of opinion as to the correct meaning of the clause in question. After careful consideration the Committee decided that risks of boats between sunset and sunrise was covered by the clause, unless the boats were actually "alongside" the steamer between sunset and sunrise. The Committee were further of opinion that if Companies desired to exclude together the risks of boats, between sunset and sunrise, the words "alongside the vessel" should be deleted from the clause. A circular to the above effect was in due course issued to Marine offices in Bombay, for information and guidance.

GENERAL AVERAGE STATEMENT—S.S. "RADLEY."

It will be remembered that in January 1898 the s.s. Radley arrived in Bombay after meeting with an accident, and that this accident gave rise to a claim for General Average Contribution from the owners of the Cargo. A deposit of 8 per cent. in sterling on the value of the cargo was claimed from the consignees by the Agents representing the owners of the s. s. Radley at Bombay and Karachi, respectively, to meet General Average Contributions. The deposits so received from the consignees at Bombay were remitted by the Agents in question to the owners in London, at the rate of exchange of the day, whereas the deposits received from the consignees at Karachi were placed in the hands of Trustees at that place The Average Statement was prepared in London, and it showed that the deposits of the consignees exceeded the amount of their liability towards General Average; it also showed the excess sums recovered by the Bombay Agents from the consignees over and above the sums ultimately found to be payable by the consignees. As regards the Karachi deposits the surplus of the sums lodged in the names of Trustees was returned to the consignees. The Bombay deposits, however, having been remitted in sterling to London appeared in the Average Statement in sterling at the rate of exchange ruling on the date when the deposits were remitted. The result of this difference in treatment of the two sets of consignees was that the consignees at Bombay were required to pay something like two per cent. more than the consignees at Karachi in consequence of the difference in Exchange between the dates of the remission of the contributions to London and the rate ruling at the time the surplus contributions were remitted back to Bombay.

One of the consignees—members of the Association—in calling the attention of the Committee to the matter, contended that the deposits made by the consignees at Bombay should have been placed in the hands of Trustees or retained in Bombay, as was done in the case of deposits collected in Karachi under the same General Average Statement, also that the deposits so placed in the hands of Trustees should have been deposited by the Trustees with a Bank at interest, and that the surplus with interest added should have been refunded at Bombay in rupees; further, that the result of such deposit not having been placed at the Bank, was that the consignees at Bombay had lost a year's interest on the sums deposited. The firm in question also contended that the Average Statement should have been prepared at the Port of Delivery of the cargo and not in London.

In view of the important principles involved the Committee requested Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen, Solicitors, to obtain the opinion of Mr. Basil Scott, as to whether the deposits collected in Bombay, having been given merely as security for the ultimate due payment by consignees of their rateable contributions, the deposits ought not to have been placed in the hands of Trustees at Bombay, and by them with a Bank at interest pending preparation of the Statement, and should not have been remitted to London; also whether the deposits made by the consignees at Bombay, having been remitted forthwith to the ship-owners, did not become the property of the ship-owners, and whether they should have been so remitted: since they were given merely as security for the due payment of contributions, ought they to have been paid over to the ship-owners at all, and ought they not in any case to have been invested at interest pending the settlement of the General Average Statement.

As to the question whether the Agents of the s. s. Radley were right in remitting the Bombay deposit, Counsel was of opinion that the Agents were not right in remitting the Bombay deposits to the owners in London. The adjustment, that is, the payment of the contributions due for general average has to be made at the port of destination, and the deposits should have been retained in Bombay in order that the payment might be made out of it in Bombay when the Average Statement was made out. Regarding the proper way to deal with deposits on account of general average contribution—*i.e.*, should the same be deposited in a Bank, the consignees still retaining some hold upon them, or should they be paid over to the shipowner—Counsel, taking the question to apply to the deposits in the present case made in Bombay, considered that upon the form of deposit receipt there was no obligation on the Ship Agents to put the money in a Bank at interest, though he was of opinion that it would always be desirable that they shoud do so for the protection of their principles, in case any claim should be made against them for damage or loss through unreasonable delay in the preparation and presentation of the Average Statement. In case of delay of this kind, the interest earned would be a fair criterion of the loss sustained by the depositor, and the ship-owners would probably not be required to pay by way of damages more than the amount of such interest. Counsel, however, did not think that the depositor would, in the absence of arrangement, have the right to claim interest on the amount of his deposit except by way of damages in a case where there had been unreasonable delay. By paying the deposit to the Agents of the ship without making any special terms, Counsel did not think the depositors impliedly authorised the Agents to remit the amount to the ship-owners. By taking such a course, the Agents would substitute the credit of the ship-owners for the deposit money as the security which the cargo-owner had for the re-payment of what ought to be returned in the event of the deposit money being found more than enough to pay the contribution for General Average. Speaking generally, Counsel considered that deposits on account of General Average should be deposited in a Bank at interest at the port of discharge, and that the consignees should see that arrangements were made which would prevent the ship-owner from getting control of the money. As to where the General Average Statement in this case should have been prepared, and whether the ship-owner was entitled to have it made up at any place he pleased, Counsel held that the ship-owner was entitled to have the Average Statement made up where he wished, but that he must not adopt any course which would cause unreasonable delay.

WAR RISK EXTRAS.

With the view of obtaining definite information of extra premiums being charged by home underwriters for covering war risk, the Committee, in conjunction with the Calcutta Marine Insurance Agents' Association, have arranged with the Institute of London Underwriters to be kept supplied from time to time, with telegraphic information of the extra rates adopted by the principal London Companies. With the object of minimising the cost of such messages, a Code has been framed covering a wide field of rates, and the Institute of London Underwriters has kindly undertaken to cable the messages to the Bombay Underwriters' Association, by whom the information will be repeated to Calcutta.

GROUNDING OF THE S. S. MIRZAPORE.

Messrs. Gellatly, Hankey & Co., Agents of the Bombay Underwriters' Association, advised the Committee, in April last, that the s.s. Mirzapore on entering the harbour at Jeddah on 30th March 1899, took the ground on the Ulysses Shoal and remained fast about four hours, eventually floating without assistance or reported damage. Messrs. Gellatly, Hankey and Co. added: "We think it only fair to Captain Coates to point out that the buoy of the shoal was washed away, and that therefore, it was through no fault of his that the accident occurred."

F. C. AND S. AGREEMENT.

In August 1898 the Institute of London Underwriters favoured the Association with a copy of an Agreement which had been adopted in London, Liverpool, and Manchester, providing that when it was necessary to issue open contracts or open policies on goods or merchandise (precious metals and coasting business excepted) without the usual F. C. and S. clause, the power of reinstating the clause upon giving 15 days' notice to the assured should be reserved. The clause recommended for adoption by the London Institute in contracts in which the F. C. and S. clause is deleted, is as follows:—"The F. C. and S. clause is deleted from this Policy, but the Company reserves the right of reinstating the same upon giving 15 days' notice to the assured, and the F. C. and S. clause will attach to risks by all vessels sailing after the expiration of such Notice, unless an extra premium be previously arranged for covering the risks excluded by the same. The risk commences from the time of shipment for the ocean voyage and terminates when the goods are safely landed". The Institute of London Underwriters suggested that the Agreement should be extended to Bombay, but the Committee, seeing that the practice of issuing contracts including "war risk" did not prevail at this port, did not think it necessary to address local Companies in the matter. The Committee, however, informed the London Institute that if at any future time circumstances should change and the practice be adopted they would take steps to introduce a similar agreement on this side.

APPOINTMENT OF SECRETARY.

At the annual general meeting of members held on 6th October 1898, Mr. C. J. Michael was appointed Secretary of the Association in succession to the late Mr. John Marshall.

SALVAGE.

Through the courtesy of the Manager of the South British Fire and Marine Insurance Company (Limited), the Committee, in August last, were favoured with the following information which had been communicated to the Company by a correspondent at Bhugwa, Port Olpad, Zilla Surat:—During the month of May 1898, 8 or 10 bales of fully-pressed and half-pressed bales of cotton were found on the shore and taken charge of by the Customs authorities. In the following month (June) 25 to 30 bales of half-pressed bales of cotton were discovered, spoilt by seawater and rain, and sold by auction, under the authority of Government, the bales first mentioned being retained in custody at the Custom House. There was nothing to show whether the insurance on these bales had been effected by Bhownugger, Broach and Dhollera Insurance Agents, nor was there any information available as to the vessels from which the bales had been jettisoned, though it was assumed that the jettison had taken place near Jafrabad, Nawa Bunder and Deo. The above particulars were in due course circulated to members of Association, but from the information placed before the Committee, it did not appear that offices in Bombay were in any way interested in the insurances on the bales in question.

CLAIM AGAINST A MARINE INSURANCE CO.

In the report of 1897-98 was published the judgment in connection with the case of Sirdar Khan Bahadur Kassam Hajee Meetha (Salt Merchant) against the British and Foreign Marine Insurance Co. Since then the case was re-heard on appeal by the plaintiff, and the present report contains the further judgment in the matter.

AGENTS OF THE ASSOCIATION.

At the request of Messrs. Champion & Co. of Durban, Natal, the Committee were pleased, in September last, to add the name of that firm to the list of the Agents to the Bombay Underwriters' Association.

WEEKLY RATES OF EXCHANGE.

The Committee have regularly supplied to members the weekly rates of exchange fixed by them for insertion in policies of insurance, and the detailed figures are now published in the Appendix for facility of reference. The highest rate of exchange on London during the year was 1s. 4 1-8d. and occurred on 7th January 1898, while the lowest quotation was 1s. 3 11-16d. and occurred on 2nd July 1899.

UNCLAIMED LETTERS.

THE following is a list of unclaimed letters lying at the Bombay General Post Office:—

Aburto, J G	Grey, Madge, Mrs	Pandoova Nathsingha
Babu Matialoo	Hume, W V	Perry, R
Banting, Mr	Hurst, William P	Philben, A Mrs
Bean P H	Ireland, C A	Pillay, J S Narayena
Bell, Charles	James, H	R Raythandhari
Boner, Mrs	Jawad, M M	Rahimboy Mohomed
Boyd, W H	Kennard, H	Robb, Cecil
Bryant, K Musgrave	Liddly, Boustead	Rosenthal, Leon
Campbell, G A	Manenoicer Pierre	Sipers, Elizabeth
Clarke, H M	Mawson, Mrs	Sen, R C
Clarke, K Mrs	McLinton, C	Stroth, Edward
Collins, Walter	Mitchell, C H	Tata, W
Dyson, C	Mitchell, H C	Taylor, E Davies, Mrs
Ford, E	Mookerjee, H D	Vage, R
Forrest, E	Mookerjee, J C	Vogt, C J H R
Forster, Mrs	Moore, William	Vaughan, John
Foster, W	Musgrave, Kenyon	Verbeck, Charles
Fowke, R W	Nolkooiska, Rosalie, Miss	Watkins, W R
Fraser, J Mrs	O'Brien, R	
Fulmamdikar, A N	O'Meara, Cannell	

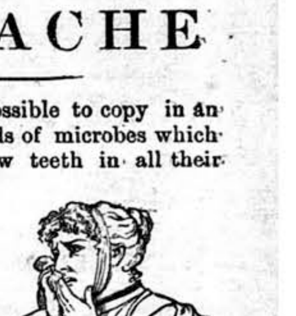
ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1-2d. per bottle.

Odol

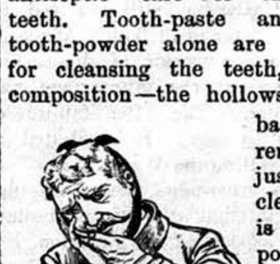
THE BEST FOR THE TEETH.

THE FOE TO TOOTHACHE

It is a pity that it is impossible to copy in an enlarged form the many kinds of microbes which infest the mouth and hollow teeth in all their hideous repulsiveness.



Those people who will not be taught that the mouth *must be* absolutely cleansed and rinsed daily with an antiseptic fluid, would be so disgusted that they would immediately accustom themselves to an antiseptic care of the teeth. Tooth-paste and tooth-powder alone are *absolutely inadequate* for cleansing the teeth, as the seats of decomposition—the hollows of decayed teeth, the backs of double teeth, etc.—remain untouched, and it i just these that need regular cleansing every day. This is without doubt only possible by means of a mouth-bath. For this purpose Odol is the most appropriate, as it is *the only dentifrice which has been proved to have an absolutely certain antiseptic effect.*



The *Perfect* Dentifrice must fulfil *six* conditions It must be innocuous, neutral, without ill-effect on the sensitive mucous membranes, deodorizing, refreshing, and antiseptic. All these requirements are fully met by Odol (see *Dental Journal*, 1894, No. 29).

The *Medical Gazette* has "no hesitation in asserting that there is no better preparation the Teeth and Mouth known." That Journal holds "an extensive use of Odol to be *eminently desirable.*" The use of Odol ensures

BEAUTIFUL TEETH,
SOUND TEETH,
WHOLESOME BREATH

FOR SALE BY:—TREACHER & Co., Ld., THOMSON & TAYLOR, KEMP & Co., BEYNON & Co., V. FUCILE & Co., N. POWELL & Co.; POONA:—BEYNON & Co.; IGATPURA, LONAULI, AND BHUSAWAL:—CO-OPERATIVE STORES; and all first-class Chemists.

WHOLESALE:—BERTIE-SMITH & Co., 23 to 31, Apollo Street, Bombay, Sole Consignees for British-India.

PURELY PERSONAL.

A VERY genial man is Lord Henniker, Governor of the Isle of Man, and extremely hospitable too. One feels at home with him at once, and his light-hearted cheery disposition seems to throw a spell over the most pessimistic people and make them even temporarily see that the world is not such a bad place after all. Lord Henniker is a *persona grata* with Her Majesty and the Royal Family, and has been three times Lord-in-Waiting, while he was chosen to attend on the late Emperor Frederick during the Jubilee of 1887; he greatly values a quaintly designed German beer mug, which was presented to him on that occasion by the ill-fated Kaiser. Lord Henniker is extremely fond of music—and indeed, of art in every form. He is a staunch theater-goer, and keenly enjoys a concert. In Douglas, most entertainments, including even the Sunday concerts, have his support, notwithstanding the strongly puritanical ideas which generally prevail in Manxland. Both the Governor and his daughters—who by turn act as hostesses at Government House—are very popular in the island, and are ever ready to help on any philanthropic schemes.

Gifted with a quick sense of humour and endowed with a keen enjoyment of life, Lord Henniker has many sterling qualities of head and heart. He is eminently practical, has sound common-sense, and when he farmed 3,000 acres at his place in Suffolk he was no mere figure-head, but knew every detail of the work, as he went about the estate at all seasons. His subordinates both liked and respected him, and last year when the people of Suffolk spontaneously united in having his portrait painted and presented to him, even the agricultural labourers came forward with their modest shillings and pence. His lordship's eldest daughter sings charmingly, and the second—Miss Ethel Henniker—is a clever artist, while both have inherited their father's *bonhomie* and kindly disposition.

Mr. R. J. Pakeman, the editor of the *Transvaal Leader*, who has been arrested by the Transvaal authorities on the charge of high treason, is one of the most able and fearless journalists in South Africa. Though a comparatively young man, he has spent over a dozen years on journalistic work in various parts of South Africa, and has worked himself to the top of the ladder from very humble beginnings. It was not until the time of the Raid, however, that he came into prominence. During those exciting times, he found the opportunity of a life time. As editor of the *Johannesbury Star*, he displayed the finest charateristics of a great leader of men—courage, patience, determination, and absolute integrity. His searching attacks on the Transvaal Government were bitterly resented by President Kruger and his followers, and, soon after the Raid, the Rand became too hot for him, and he left for the Cape, where for a short time he edited the *Cape Argus*. Subsequently he returned to England, where he purchased a newspaper at Derby. He has often described, in lurid and sarcastic terms, the miseries of the Rand, and he summed up the situation on one occasion by saying: "I hope to God I may never see Johannesburg again, but if it ever becomes my duty to return I will do so." It was this patriotic spirit which led him to leave England about three or four months ago to take up the editorship of the "Transvaal Leader", which he has conducted with such spirit and ability as to bring down upon him the wrath and the vengeance of the executive.

Sir Alfred Edmonstone, who is to entertain the Prince of Wales this week at Duntreath Castle, in Stirlingshire, is a young gentleman of languid deportment and *dilettante* tastes, who shines less as a destroyer of game than as a connoisseur of *bric-a-brac* whereof he has been an acute collector since his under-graduate days at Christ Church. He is the brother of no less than sight sisters, all of them his seniors, and the youngest of these is Mrs. George Keppel, who, as Miss Alice Edmonstone, was greatly admired from the moment of her *debut* in the London world. Sir Archibald married a daughter of the late Mr. [George Forbes, of Newe, a grand-daughter of Madame de Falbe, and a sister-in-law of Lady Angela Forbes, who brought him a considerable accession of fortune.

At first a Bristol choir boy, George Riseley, who was born in August, 1845, after an apprenticeship to Davis Corfe, the organist of Bristol Cathedral, followed a varied musical career till he graduated for succeeding his old master as organist at the Bristol Cathedral, by holding similar appointments at St. John's, St. Mary Magdalen's, and All Saints, Clifton. In 1876 he stepped into the shoes of the Bristol "Corfe" mixture as he was called, and he remained musically connected with that city till quite recently, when, on to the destruction of the Colston Hall—where he made a big reputation in connection with the local choral society and its orchestral concerts—he came to London. Mr. Riseley has done a great deal for Bristol, musically speaking, and Bristol knows it.

He was entrusted with the production of Perosi's oratorios at Queen's Hall, and he has a personal reputation for being a distinctly fair man in his judgment of artistic work, always with a pardonable patriotic leaning towards native work. Strange to say, although he made his name first as an organist, we have yet to hear him on that instrument in London, but it is hoped that such a consumation is not far distant. Mr. Riseley is a man of fine physique, with a robust constitution and a pleasant manner, which he puts to good diplomatic use in the training of the huge armies of choristers which come under his control. London is allthe richer for his advent, and the Western City is justifiably jealous of our real and genuine appreciation of his ability.

The Comtesse de Bremont, the talented authoress of "The Gentleman Digger," is American born, but of British blood; her father was Mr. Patrick Dunphie, of Mumvin, Kilkenny, and her mother was *nee* Miss Mary Forrest, of Mallow, Cork. The Countess was born in Cincinnati about the end of the Civil War, her father dying a fortnight before her birth, which makes the Comtesse de Bremont that lucky mortal, a posthumous child, according to the old Irish legend. She is proud of her British blood.

Here is a story of a Cape magnate who came over on a flying visit some years ago. A professional agitator interviewed him with the object of working up a public meeting in connection with some high-sounding but practically non-existent association, presenting him with an address and moving various complimentary resolutions. The question of funds was delicately hinted by the disinterested friend of the people The magnate, for the first time, perhaps, in the course of the interview, grew dubious. He modestly urged that thissort of thing should be done spontaneously or not at all. "But, my dear sir," at last broke out the exasperated originator of popular movements, "if you want spontaneity, you must pay for it;" It is, perhaps, unnecessary to say that he was an Irishman.

THE AGE OF INQUIRY.

The present has been described as pre-eminently the century of inquiry.

The constant and universal question that is echoed from every side, is "Why?" Ask any of your friends why they prefer Van Houten's Cocoa to any other, and one will immediately tell you "it has the highest nutritive value;" another will reply "it is more easily digested and assimilated than other cocoas;" and a third will probably answer "it is perfect in flavor, and rich in healthy stimulating properties."

In reply to the question "Why?" *The Lancet* says:—"Van Houten's Cocoa yields a maximum proportion of the valuable food constituents of the bean."

Why is it the best for children, for mothers, and for family use?

Because it is rich in that digestible Albumen which nourishes the body, and in the Phosphates which build up bones and tissues; because it repairs waste; and also because you can get out of it more strength and nourishment than out of any other.

HAVE YOU TRIED
VAN HOUTEN'S Eating CHOCOLATE?

A New Era in Cod Liver Oil Manufacture.

We are indebted to recent scientific researches for the revelation of the no less surprising than important fact, that of all the Cod Liver Oil hitherto produced not a particle has been really pure, even when claimed to be "the purest"; however pure the source, the oil *must* by the present system of manufacture always be contaminated with decomposition products of its own fats, hence the nauseating and "repeating" properties.

With full knowledge of the cause Peter Möller soon found the remedy, and having remodelled his factories in accordance with the requirements of the new discoveries, he has now adopted a new system of manufacture which, for the first time in the history of this invaluable remedy, produces *the* pure oil, very different from other oils: easy to take, easy to digest, and quite free from the tendency to create unpleasant eructations.

THIS NEW OIL IS KNOWN AS

PETER MOLLER'S
HYDROXYL-FREE
COD LIVER OIL.

The Lancet, June, 8th, 1895:—"It is now known that Cod Liver Oil can be prepared, not only free from objectionable taste, but also *free* from the *tendency* to cause *unpleasant eructations*." This latter very disagreeable property has been removed by MÖLLER'S NEW PROCESS.

The Chemist and Druggist (London), May 1st, 1897:—MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL:—"It would be difficult to speak too highly of this oil: the taste marks the advantage of the hydroxyl-free process, one scarcely can tell it to be an oil. The absence of eructation we have again tested and proved."

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HARRIS'S HARNESS COMPOSITION

HARRIS'S BRITISH Polishing Paste

WATERPROOF.

Sold by all Saddlers and Storekeepers.

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In Tins.

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FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS & THE AGED

Delicious, Nutritive, Digestible.

From an Eminent Surgeon:

"After a lengthened experience of Foods, both at home and in India, I consider 'Benger's Food' incomparably superior to any I have ever prescribed."

An editorial in the INDIAN MEDICAL RECORD, of October 16th, 1897, says:

"For many years in India, a large number of enterprising firms in England and Europe have been flooding the market with so-called Foods for Infants and Children. It is remarkable to note how one after another these various brands of doubtful virtue have ceased to appear. Time and the public conscience have pronounced their verdict—and to-day we find BENGER almost alone. The admirable combination of the nutritive elements is so perfectly brought about as to render their digestion a matter of pleasant facility for the weakest man or the frailest infant. To-day the medical profession of India finds it cannot do otherwise than stand by a friend who has proved his only criterion to public support, namely, REAL WORTH."

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Milkmaid BRAND Milk

Full Cream.

Largest Sale in the World.

As a guarantee of quality see that the MILKMAID Trade Mark is on every Tin.

Bracing! Refreshing! Invigorating!
ADD A LITTLE
Condy's Fluid
TO YOUR BATH.
The effect is magical.
All Substitutes are Inferior.
Insist on Buying "CONDY'S FLUID."

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OBSERVE THAT THE SIGNATURE

Lea & Perrins

IS NOW PRINTED IN BLUE INK DIAGONALLY ACROSS THE OUTSIDE WRAPPER of every Bottle of the

ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Sold Wholesale by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse & Blackwell, Ltd., London; and Export Oilmen generally.

RETAIL EVERYWHERE.

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH.

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MARVELLOUS PREPARATION.

Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
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Invigorating in Hot Climates. Cleans Plate and Jewellery.

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In 8 and 16 oz. Ribbed Bottles at 1/- and 1/6 each; also ½, ¼ and 1 gallon Tins, at 2/6, 5/- and 6/6.

The quality adopted as Standard Disinfectant by the British Government after bacteriological tests: and

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WILL NOT CLOG PIPES OR DRAINS.

Can be obtained at Chemists, Storekeepers, &c., but be sure that you get "Calvert's," and refuse imitations.

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Awarded 80 Gold and Silver Medals and Diplomas.

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TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE

Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of ***Anæmia, Debility*** *and* ***Convalescence,*** *to* ***young women, children*** *and the* ***aged.*** *Invaluable in hot climates.* DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of genuine VIN DE SAINT-RAPHAËL *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:*

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CLETEAS *is a* MELISSA *and* MINT *cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.*

...NCER & Cº, Sole Agents for *Madras.* — PHILLIPS & Cº, Agents in *Bombay.*
PREPARED BY: CLÉMENT & Cº, *Valence* (Drôme, France).

ALL WHO DESIRE TO HAVE SOFT VELVETY SKIN.

CAN OBTAIN IT BY USING

AN IMPROVED *Preparation of their* CELEBRATED GLYCERINE AND CUCUMBER.

BEETHAM'S LAIT "Larola"

IT KEEPS THE SKIN COOL AND REFRESHED IN HOT CLIMATES, *AND PREVENTS IT BECOMING PARCHED and DRIED UP from Exposure to the Sun.*

IT IS UNEQUALLED AS A DELIGHTFUL SKIN TONIC & EMOLLIENT

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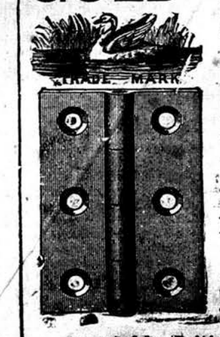

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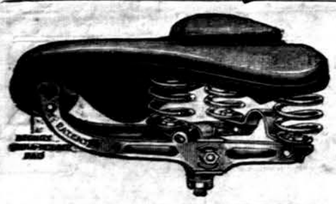

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It keeps the complexion fresh and clear.

No other soap has received such high awards as VINOLIA SOAP.

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For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching.

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The Editor, "BABY," reports:—For acne spots on the face it is undoubtedly efficacious, frequently healing eruptions, and removing pimple in a few days. It relieves itching at once.

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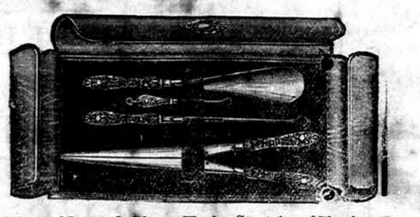

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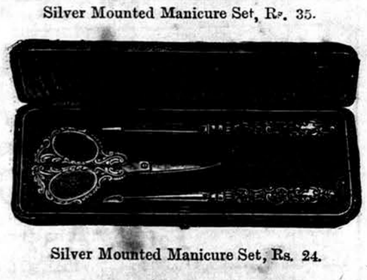

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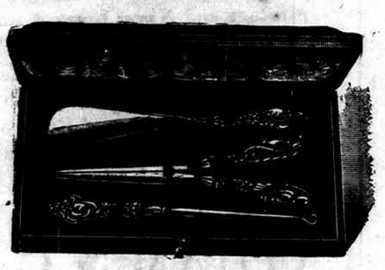

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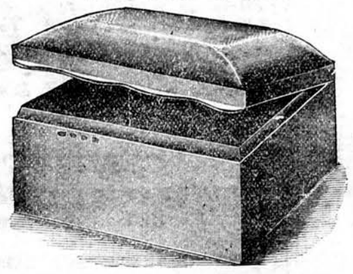

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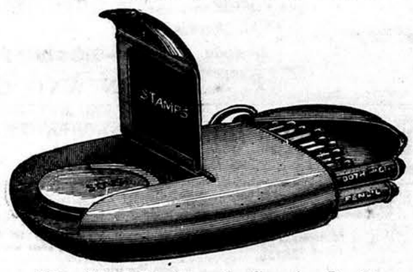

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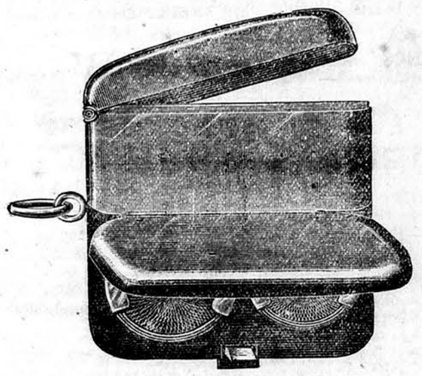

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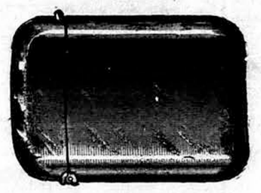

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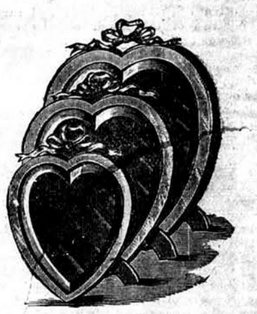

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